

CONSTITUTION AND CANONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

The Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

1856.

Constitution.

ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, on the first Wednesday in October, in every third year, from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and in such place as shall be determined by the Convention, and in case there shall be an epidemic disease, or any other good cause to render it necessary to alter the place fixed on for any such meeting of the Convention, the Presiding Bishop shall have it in his power to appoint another convenient place (as near as may be to the place so fixed on) for the holding of such Convention; and special meetings may be called at other times, in the manner hereafter to be provided for; and this Church, in a majority of the Dioceses which shall have adopted this Constitution, shall be represented, before they shall proceed to business; except that the representation from two Dioceses shall be sufficient to adjourn; and in all business of the Convention freedom of debate shall be allowed.

(1)

ARTICLE II.

The Church in each Diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity. Such representation shall consist of not more than four clergymen and four laymen,—Communicants in this Church, residents in the Diocese, and chosen in the manner prescribed by the Convention thereof; and in all questions when required by the clerical and lay representation from any Diocese, each order shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by Dioceses shall be conclusive in each order, provided such majority comprehend a majority of the Dioceses represented in that order. The concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Convention. If the Convention of any Diocese should neglect or decline to appoint clerical deputies, or if they should neglect or decline to appoint lay deputies, or if any of those of either order appointed should neglect to attend or be prevented by sickness or any other accident, such Diocese shall nevertheless be considered as duly represented by such deputy or deputies as may attend, whether lay or clerical. And if, through the neglect of the Convention of any of the Churches which shall have adopted, or may hereafter adopt this Constitution, no deputies, either lay or clerical, should attend at any General Convention, the Church in such Diocese shall nevertheless be bound by the acts of such Convention.

ARTICLE III.

The Bishops of this Church, when there shall be three or more, shall, whenever General Conventions are held, form a separate House, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, composed of Clergy and Laity; and when any proposed act shall have passed the House of Deputies, the same shall be transmitted to the House of Bishops, who shall have a negative thereupon; and all acts of the Convention shall be authenticated by both Houses. And in all cases, the House of Bishops shall signify to the Convention their approbation or disapprobation (the latter with their reasons in writing) within three days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them for concurrence; and in failure thereof, it shall have the operation of a law. But until there shall be three or more Bishops, as

aforesaid, any Bishop attending a General Convention shall be a member *ex officio*, and shall vote with the clerical deputies of the Diocese to which he belongs; and a Bishop shall then preside.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bishop or Bishops in every Diocese shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the Convention of that Diocese; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his Episcopal office to his proper Diocese, unless requested to ordain or confirm, or perform any other act of the Episcopal office by any Church destitute of a Bishop.

ARTICLE V.

A Protestant Episcopal Church in any of the United States, or any territory thereof, not now represented, may, at any time hereafter, be admitted on acceding to this Constitution: and a new Diocese to be formed from one or more existing Dioceses, may be admitted under the following restrictions.

No new Diocese shall be formed or erected within the limits of any other Diocese, nor shall any Diocese be formed by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, unless with the consent of the Bishop and Convention of each of the Dioceses concerned, as well as of the General Convention.

No such new Diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than fifteen self-supporting parishes, or less than fifteen presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new Diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a Bishop. Nor shall such new Diocese be formed if thereby any existing Diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than thirty self-supporting parishes, or less than twenty presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above mentioned, provided that no city shall form more than one Diocese.

In case one Diocese shall be divided into two Dioceses, the Diocesan of the Diocese divided may elect the one to which he will be attached, and shall thereupon become the Diocesan thereof. And the Assistant Bishop, if there be one,

may elect the one, to which he will be attached ; and if it be not the one elected by the Bishop, he shall be the Diocesan thereof.

Whenever the division of a Diocese into two Dioceses shall be ratified by the General Convention, each of the two Dioceses shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so divided, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same may be altered in either Diocese by the Convention thereof. And whenever a Diocese shall be formed out of two or more existing Dioceses, the new Diocese shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that one of the said existing Dioceses, to which the greater number of Clergymen shall have belonged prior to the erection of such new Diocese, until the same may be altered by the Convention of the new Diocese.

ARTICLE VI.

The mode of trying Bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of Bishops only. In every Diocese, the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the Convention of the Diocese. None but a Bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the ministry, on any clergyman, whether Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon.

ARTICLE VII.

No person shall be admitted to Holy Orders, until he shall have been examined by the Bishop, and by two Presbyters, and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the Canons, in that case provided, may direct. Nor shall any person be ordained until he shall have subscribed the following declaration :

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation ; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."

No person ordained by a foreign Bishop shall be permitted to officiate as a minister of this Church, until he shall have complied with the Canon or Canons in that case provided, and have also subscribed the aforesaid declaration.

ARTICLE VIII.

A Book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, Articles of Religion, and a Form and Manner of making, ordaining and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, when established by this or a future General Convention, shall be used in the Protestant Episcopal Church in those Dioceses which shall have adopted this Constitution. No alteration or addition shall be made in the Book of Common Prayer, or other Offices of the Church, or the Articles of Religion, unless the same shall be proposed in one General Convention, and by a resolve thereof made known to the Convention of every Diocese, and adopted at the subsequent General Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

This Constitution shall be unalterable, unless in General Convention, by the Church, in a majority of the Dioceses which may have adopted the same; and all alterations shall be first proposed in one General Convention, and made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, before they shall be finally agreed to, or ratified in the ensuing General Convention.

ARTICLE X.

Bishops for foreign countries, on due application therefrom may be consecrated, with the approbation of the Bishops of this Church, or a majority of them, signified to the Presiding Bishop; he thereupon taking order for the same, and they being satisfied that the person designated for the office has been duly chosen, and properly qualified. The Order of Consecration to be conformed, as nearly as may be, in the judgment of the Bishops, to the one used in this Church. Such Bishops, so consecrated, shall not be eligible to the office of Diocesan, or Assistant Bishop, in any Diocese in the United States, nor be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, nor exercise any Episcopal authority in said States.

Done in the General Convention of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Church, the 2d day of October, 1789.

NOTE.—When the Constitution was originally adopted, in August, 1789, the first Article provided that the Triennial Convention should be held on the first Tuesday in August. At the adjourned meeting of the Convention, held in October

of the same year, it was provided that the second Tuesday in September, in every third year, should be the time of meeting. The time was again changed to the third Tuesday in May, by the General Convention of 1804.—See Bioren's edition of the Journals of the General Convention, 1817, pp. 61, 75, and 216.

The first Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1841.

The third Article was so altered by the General Convention of 1808, as to give the House of Bishops a full veto upon the proceedings of the other House.—See Journals of General Convention, pp. 248, 249.

The second sentence of the eighth Article was adopted at the General Convention of 1811.—See Journals of General Convention, p. 274.

The words, "or the Articles of Religion," were added to the eighth Article by the General Convention of 1829.

The fifth Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1838.

The same Convention adopted the following alterations.—See Journal of General Convention of 1838, p. 24.

Strike out the word "States," wherever it occurs in the first and second Articles, except where it follows the word "United," in the first part of the first Article, and insert in lieu of the word "States," the word "Dioceses." Strike out the word "States," wherever it occurs in the second, third, and fourth articles, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Dioceses."

Strike out the words "or district," in the fourth Article.

Strike out the word "State," in the sixth Article, and insert the word "Diocese."

Strike out the word "States," in the eighth Article, and insert the word "Dioceses;" and in the eighth Article strike out the words "or State," after the words "every Diocese."

Strike out the word "States," in the ninth Article, and insert the word "Dioceses." Strike out the word "State," in the ninth Article, and insert the word "Diocesan."

The sixth Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1841.

Article X. was finally agreed to, and ratified in the General Convention of 1844.

Articles II. and V. were put into their present form at the General Convention of 1856.



CANONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

The Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1832.

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF VARIOUS CANONS ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTION OF SAID CHURCH
FROM A. D. 1789, TO A. D. 1832.

CANON I.

Of the Orders of Ministers in this Church.

[This Canon was adopted in 1789.]

In this Church there shall always be three orders in the Ministry, viz.: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

CANON II.

Of the Election of Bishops.

[Repealed by CANON I. of 1835.*]

CANON III.

Of the Certificates to be produced on the part of the Bishop Elect.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1789, the fourth of 1792, and the third of 1808.]

SECTION 1. Every Bishop elect, before his consecration, shall produce to the House of Bishops, from the Convention by whom he is elected, evidence of such election, and from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention, evidence of their approbation of his testimonials, and

* Now Canon II. of 1844.

of their assent to his consecration, and also certificates respectively, in the following words: such certificates in both cases, to be signed by a constitutional majority of the Clerical and Lay Deputies, composing the State Convention, or the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, as the case may be. The same evidence of election by, and the same certificate from the members of the State Convention, shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.

Testimony from the members of the Convention in the Diocese from whence the person is recommended for Consecration.

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness in life: and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare, that we do in our conscience believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners, and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop, to the honor of God and the edifying of His Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

The above certificate shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.

Testimony from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life; and that we do not know or believe there is any

impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office; but that he hath, as we believe, led his life for three years last past, piously, soberly, and honestly.

SECTION 2. If the House of Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop, with any two Bishops, may proceed to perform the same, or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

CANON IV.

Of Standing Committees.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixth of 1789, the second of 1795, the fourth and twenty-fourth of 1808.]

SECTION 1. In every Diocese there shall be a Standing Committee, to be appointed by the Convention thereof, whose duties, except so far as provided for by the Canons of the General Convention, may be prescribed by the Canons of the respective Dioceses. They shall elect from their own body a President and a Secretary. They may meet on their own adjournment, from time to time; and the President shall have power to summon special meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary.

SECTION 2. In every Diocese where there is a Bishop, the Standing Committee shall be a Council of Advice to the Bishop. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop, whenever he shall wish for their advice. And they may meet of their own accord, and agreeably to their own rules, when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop.

SECTION 3. When there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee is the Ecclesiastical authority for all purposes declared in these Canons.

CANON V.

Of the Consecration of Bishops during the Recess of the General Convention.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1799, the fifth of 1808, and the sixth of 1820.]

SECTION 1. If, during the recess of the General Convention, the Church, in any Diocese, should be desirous of the consecration of a Bishop elect, the Standing Committee of the Church in such Diocese may, by their President, or by

some person or persons specially appointed, communicate the desire to the Standing Committees of the Churches in the different Dioceses, together with copies of the necessary testimonials; and if the major number of the Standing Committees shall consent to the proposed consecration, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned shall forward the evidence of such consent, together with other testimonials, to the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, or in case of his death, to the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, is to preside at the next General Convention, who shall communicate the same to all the Bishops of this Church in the United States; and if a majority of the Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop, or Bishop aforesaid, with any two Bishops, may proceed to perform the same; or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

SECTION 2. The evidence of the consent of the different Standing Committees shall be in the form prescribed for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention; and without the aforesaid requisites, no consecration shall take place during the recess of the General Convention. But in case the election of a Bishop shall take place within a year before the meeting of the General Convention, all matters relative to the consecration shall be deferred until the said meeting.

CANON VI.

Of Assistant Bishops.

[The former Canon on this subject was the fifth of 1829.]

When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable by reason of old age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, to discharge his Episcopal duties, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by and for the said Diocese, who shall in all cases succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant Bishop shall perform such Episcopal duties, and exercise such Episcopal authority in the Diocese, as the Bishop shall assign to him; and in case of the Bishop's inability to assign such duties declared by the Convention of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability, perform all the duties and exercise all the authorities which appertain to the office of a Bishop. No person shall be elected or consecrated a Suffragan Bishop, nor shall there be more than one Assistant Bishop in a Diocese at the same time.

CANON VII.

Of the performance of Episcopal Duties in vacant Dioceses.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1838.*]

CANON VIII.

Of the Age of those who are to be Ordained or Consecrated.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fourth of 1789, the third of 1795, and the sixth of 1808.]

Deacon's orders shall not be conferred on any person until he shall be twenty-one years old, nor Priest's orders on any one until he shall be twenty-four years old. And no Deacon shall be ordained Priest, unless he shall have been a Deacon one year, except for reasonable causes it shall otherwise seem good unto the Bishop. No man shall be consecrated a Bishop of this Church until he shall be thirty years old.

CANON IX.

Of Candidates for Orders.

[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1838.†]

CANON X.

Of the conduct required in Candidates for Orders.

[The former Canon on this subject was the eighth of 1808.]

The Bishop, or other Ecclesiastical authority who may have the superintendence of Candidates for Orders, shall take care that they pursue their studies diligently, and under proper direction, and that they do not indulge in any vain or trifling conduct, or in any amusements most liable to be abused to licentiousness, or unfavorable to that seriousness, and to those pious and studious habits, which become those who are preparing for the holy Ministry.

CANON XI.

Of Candidates for Orders who are Lay Readers.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1856.]

CANON XII.

Of Candidates who may be refused Orders.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1856.]

* Now Canon IV. of 1847.

† Now Canon III. of 1856.

CANON XIII.

Of the Learning of those who are to be Ordained.

[Repealed by CANON V. of 1838.]

CANON XIV.

Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Deacon's Orders.

[Repealed by CANON V. of 1841.]

CANON XV.

Of the Testimonials to be produced on the part of those who are to be Ordained.

[Repealed by CANON IV. of 1856.]

CANON XVI.

Of Candidates coming from places within the United States, in which the Constitution of this Church has not been acceded to.

[Repealed by CANON III. of 1856.]

CANON XVII.

Of Deacons.

[Repealed by CANON IV. of 1856.]

CANON XVIII.

Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Priest's Orders.

[Repealed by CANON V. of 1856.]

CANON XIX.

Of the Titles of those who are to be ordained Priests.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1856.]

CANON XX.

Of the Times of Ordination.

[Former Canons on this subject were the eighth of 1789, and the fifteenth of 1808.]

Agreeably to the practice of the primitive Church, the stated times of Ordination shall be on the Sundays following the Ember Weeks, viz.: the second Sunday in Lent, the Feast of Trinity, and the Sundays after the Wednesdays following the 14th day of September, and the 13th of December. Occasional Ordinations may be held at such other times as the Bishop shall appoint.

CANON XXI.

Of those who have Officiated as Ministers among other Denominations of Christians, and apply for Orders in this Church.

[Repealed by CANON III. of 1835.*]

CANON XXII.

Of Clergymen Ordained for Foreign Parts.

[Repealed by CANON V. of 1856.]

CANON XXIII.

Of Clergymen ordained by Foreign Bishops, or by Bishops not in Communion with this Church and desirous of officiating or settling in the Church.

[Repealed by CANON VI. of 1841.†]

CANON XXIV.

Of Ministers Celebrating Divine Service in a Foreign Language.

[The former Canon on this subject was the sixth of 1829.]

When a Clergyman coming from a foreign country, and professing to be regularly ordained, shall be called to a Church of this Communion, in which Divine Service is celebrated in a foreign language, he may, with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Church is situated, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, or with the unanimous approbation of the Standing Committee, if there be no Bishop, and on complying with the other requisitions of the Canons, settle in the said Church, as the Minister thereof, without having resided one year in the United States, anything in Canon XXIII. to the contrary notwithstanding. And when a person, not a citizen of the United States, who has been acknowledged as an ordained Minister of any other denomination of Christians, applies for orders in this Church, on the ground of a call to a Church in which Divine Service is celebrated in a foreign language the Standing Committee of the Diocese to which the said Church belongs, may, on sufficient evidence of fitness according to the Canons, and by a unanimous vote at a meeting duly convened, recommend him to the Bishop for orders, and the Bishop may then ordain him, and he may be settled and instituted into the said Church, without his

* Now Canon III. of 1856.

† Now Canon IX. of 1844.

producing a testimonial to his character by a Clergyman, from his personal knowledge of him for one year, and without his having been a year resident in this country, anything in any other Canon of this Church to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that in both of the above cases, the person applying produce a certificate, signed by at least four respectable members of this Church, that they have satisfactory reason to believe the testimonials to his religious, moral, and literary qualifications, to be entitled to full credit.

CANON XXV.

Of Episcopal Visitations.

[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1850.*]

CANON XXVI.

Of the duty of Ministers in regard to Episcopal Visitations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the eleventh of 1789, and the twenty-first of 1808.]

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of Ministers to prepare young persons and others for the holy ordinance of Confirmation. And on notice being received from the Bishop, of his intention to visit any Church, which notice shall be at least one month before the intended Visitation, the Minister shall give immediate notice to his parishioners individually, as opportunity may offer; and also to the Congregation on the first occasion of public worship after the receipt of said notice. And he shall be ready to present, for Confirmation, such persons as he shall think properly qualified; and shall deliver to the Bishop a list of the names of those confirmed.

SECTION 2. And at every Visitation it shall be the duty of the Minister, and of the Churchwardens or Vestry, to give information to the Bishop, of the state of the Congregation, under such heads as shall have been committed to them in the notice given as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. And further, the Ministers and Churchwardens of such Congregations as cannot be conveniently visited in any year, shall bring or send to the Bishop, at the stated meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, information of the state of the Congregation, under such heads as shall have been committed to them, at least one month before the meeting of the Convention.

* Now Canon II. of 1856

CANON XXVII.

Of Episcopal Charges and Pastoral Letters.

[The former Canon on this subject was the twenty-third of 1808.]

It is deemed proper that every Bishop of this Church shall deliver, at least once in three years, a Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, unless prevented by reasonable cause. And it is also deemed proper, that from time to time he shall address to the people of his Diocese, Pastoral Letters on some points of Christian doctrine, worship, or manners.

CANON XXVIII.

Of Parochial Instruction.

[The former Canon on this subject was the twenty-second of 1808.]

The Ministers of this Church who have charge of parishes or cures, shall not only be diligent in instructing the children in the Catechism, but shall also, by stated Catechetical lectures and instruction, be diligent in informing the youth and others in the Doctrines, Constitution and Liturgy of the Church.

CANON XXIX.

Of the Duty of Ministers to keep a Register.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fifteenth of 1789, and the fortieth of 1808.]

SECTION 1. Every Minister of this Church shall keep a Register of Baptisms, Confirmations, Communicants, Marriages and Funerals, within his cure, agreeably to such rules as may be provided by the Convention of the Diocese where his cure lies; and if none should be provided, then in such manner as in his discretion he shall think best suited to the uses of such a Register.

And the intention of the Register of Baptisms is hereby declared to be, as for other good uses, so especially for the proving of the right of Church-membership of those who may have been admitted into this Church by the holy ordinance of Baptism.

SECTION 2. And further, every Minister of this Church shall make out and continue, as far as practicable, a list of all families, and adult persons within his cure; to remain for the use of his successor, to be continued by him, and by every future Minister in the same Parish.

CANON XXX.

Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches.

[Repealed by Canon XIV. of 1853.*]

CANON XXXI.

Of the Officiating of Ministers of this Church in the Churches or within the Parochial Cures of other Clergymen.

[Repealed by Canon IX. of 1853.]

CANON XXXII.

Of Episcopal Resignations.

[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1844.]

CANON XXXIII.

Of the Dissolution of all Pastoral Connection between Ministers and their Congregations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1804, and the thirtieth of 1808]

SECTION 1. When any Minister has been regularly instituted or settled in a Parish or Church, he shall not be dismissed without the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese; and in case of his dismissal without such concurrence, the Vestry or Congregation of such Parish or Church, shall have no right to a representation in the Convention of the Diocese, until they have made such satisfaction as the Convention may require. Nor shall any Minister leave his Congregation against their will, without the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical authority aforesaid; and if he shall leave them without such concurrence, he shall not be allowed to take a seat in any Convention of this Church, or be eligible into any Church or Parish, until he shall have made such satisfaction as the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese may require.

SECTION 2. In case of the regular and canonical dissolution of the connection between a Minister and his Congregation, the Bishop or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee shall direct the Secretary of the Convention to record the same. But if the dissolution of the connection between any Minister and his congregation be not regular or canonical, the Bishop or Standing Committee shall lay the same before the Convention of the Diocese, in order that the above mentioned penalties may take effect.

* Now Canon VII. of 1856.

This Canon shall not be obligatory upon those Dioceses with whose usages, laws, or charters, it interferes.

CANON XXXIV.

Of differences between Ministers and their Congregations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fourth of 1804, and the thirty-second of 1808.]

In cases of controversy between Ministers who now, or may hereafter hold the Rectorship of Churches or Parishes, and the Vestry or Congregation of such Churches or Parishes, which controversies are of such a nature as cannot be settled by themselves, the parties or either of them, shall make application to the Bishop of the Diocese, or in case there be no Bishop, to the Convention of the same. And if it appear to the Bishop and a majority of the Presbyters, convened after a summons of the whole belonging to the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, (if the authority should be committed to them by the Convention,) that the controversy has proceeded to such lengths as to preclude all hope of its favorable termination, and that a dissolution of the connection which exists between them is indispensably necessary to restore the peace, and promote the prosperity of the Church, the Bishop and his said Presbyters, or if there be no Bishop, the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, if the authority should be committed to them by the Convention, shall recommend to such Ministers to relinquish their titles to their Rectorship on such conditions as may appear reasonable and proper to the Bishop and his said Presbyters, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Convention, or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, if the authority should be committed to them by the Convention, with the aid and consent of a Bishop, may, at their discretion, proceed, according to the Canons of the Church, to suspend the former from the exercise of any ministerial duties within the Diocese, and prohibit the latter from a seat in the Convention until they retract such refusal, and submit to the terms of the recommendation: and any Minister so suspended shall not be

permitted, during his suspension, to exercise any ministerial duties. This Canon shall apply also to the cases of Assistant Ministers and their congregations.

CANON XXXV.

Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another.

[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1835.*]

CANON XXXVI.

Of the Officiating of Persons not Ministers of this Church.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fifth of 1792, and the thirty-fifth of 1808.]

No person shall be permitted to officiate in any congregation of this Church, without first producing the evidences of his being a Minister thereof, to the Minister, or, in case of vacancy or absence, to the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Trustees of the congregation.

CANON XXXVII.

Of offences for which Ministers shall be tried and Punished.

[Former Canons on this subject were the thirteenth of 1789, the first of 1801, the twenty-sixth of 1808, and the second of 1829.]

SECTION 1. Every Minister shall be liable to presentment and trial, for any crime or gross immorality, for disorderly conduct, for drunkenness, for profane swearing, for frequenting places most liable to be abused to licentiousness, and for violation of the Constitution or Canons of this Church, or of the Diocese to which he belongs; and, on being found guilty, he shall be admonished, suspended, or degraded, according to the Canons of the Diocese in which the trial takes place, until otherwise provided for by the General Convention.

SECTION 2. If any Minister of this Church shall be accused, by public rumor, of discontinuing all exercise of the ministerial office without lawful cause, or of living in the habitual disuse of public worship, or of the Holy Eucharist according to the Offices of this Church, or of being guilty of scandalous, disorderly, or immoral conduct, or of violating the Canons, or preaching or inculcating heretical doctrine, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, the Clerical

* Now Canon VI. of 1856

members of the Standing Committee, to see that an inquiry be instituted as to the truth of such public rumor. And in case of the individual being proceeded against and convicted, according to such rules or process as may be provided by the Conventions of the respective Dioceses, he shall be admonished, suspended, or degraded, as the nature of the case may require, in conformity with their respective Constitutions and Canons.

CANON XXXVIII.

Of a Minister declaring that he will no longer be a Minister of this Church.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1850.]

CANON XXXIX.

Of Degradation from the Ministry, and of Publishing the Sentence thereof.

[Former Canons on this subject were the third of 1792, and the twenty seventh of 1808.]

SECTION 1. When any Minister is degraded from the Holy Ministry, he is degraded therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower order of the same. Deposition, displacing, and all like expressions, are the same as degradation. No degraded Minister shall be restored to the Ministry.

SECTION 2. Whenever a Clergyman shall be degraded, the Bishop who pronounces sentence shall, without delay, give notice thereof to every Minister and vestry in the Diocese, and also to all the Bishops of this Church, and where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee.

CANON XL.

Of a Clergyman in any Diocese Chargeable with Misdemeanor in any other.

[Repealed by Canon VI. of 1850.]

CANON XLI.

Of the Due Celebration of Sundays.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fourteenth of 1789, and the thirty-ninth of 1808.]

All persons within this Church shall celebrate and keep the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, in hearing the word of God read and taught, in private and public prayer, in other exercises of devotion, and in acts of charity, using all godly and sober conversation.

CANON XLII.

Of Crimes and Scandals to be Censured.

[Former Canons on this subject were the twelfth of 1789, and the twenty-fifth of 1808, and the third of 1817.]

SECTION 1. If any persons within this Church offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion agreeably to the rubric.

SECTION 2. There being the provision in the second rubric before the Communion Service, requiring that every Minister repelling from the Communion shall give an account of the same to the Ordinary; it is hereby provided, that on the information to the effect stated being laid before the Ordinary, that is, the Bishop, it shall not be his duty to institute an inquiry, unless there be a complaint made to him in writing by the repelled party. But on receiving complaint it shall be the duty of the Bishop unless he thinks fit to restore him, from the insufficiency of the cause assigned by the Minister, to institute an inquiry, as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese in which the event has taken place. And the notice given as above by the Minister, shall be a sufficient presentation of the party repelled.

SECTION 3. In the case of a great heinousness of offence on the part of members of this Church, they may be proceeded against, to the depriving them of all privileges of Church membership, according to such rules or process as may be provided by the General Convention; and until such rules or process shall be provided, by such as may be provided, by the different State Conventions.

CANON XLIII.

Of a Congregation in any Diocese uniting with any other Diocese.

[Former Canons on this subject were the eighth of 1795, the thirty-seventh of 1808, the first of 1817, and the second of 1820.]

Whereas, a question may arise, whether a congregation within the Diocese of any Bishop, or within any Diocese in which there is not yet any Bishop settled, may unite themselves with the Church in any other Diocese, it is hereby determined and declared, that all such unions shall be considered as irregular and void; and that every congregation

of this Church shall be considered as belonging to the body of the Church of the Diocese within the limits of which they dwell, or within which there is seated a Church to which they belong. And no Clergyman having a parish or cure in more than one Diocese, shall have a seat in the Convention of any Diocese other than that in which he resides.

CANON XLIV.

Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Standard Bible of this Church.

[The former Canon on this subject was the second of 1823.]

The Bishop of this Church in any Diocese, or, where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee, is authorized to appoint from time to time, some suitable person or persons, to compare and correct all new editions of the Bible by the Standard Edition agreed upon by the General Convention, and a certificate of their having been so compared and corrected, shall be published with said book.

The following Resolution was ordered to accompany this Canon :

Resolved, by the two Houses of Convention, That it be recommended to every future Convention to appoint a Joint Committee to whom there may be communicated all errors, if any, in Editions of the Bible printed under the operation of a certain Canon of this Convention ; such errors to be notified on the Journal of the Convention, to which they may at any time be presented by the Joint Committee.

CANON XLV.

Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer.

[Former Canons on this subject were the tenth of 1789, and the thirty-fourth of 1803.]

Every Minister shall, before all sermons and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of this Church. And in performing said Service, no other prayers shall be used than those prescribed by the said book.

CANON XLVI.

Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c.

[Repealed by Canon VI. of 1835.*]

* Now Canon VI. of 1847.

CANON XLVII.

Of Forms of Prayer or Thanksgiving, for extraordinary occasions.

[Former Canons on this subject were the ninth of 1795, and thirty-eighth of 1808.]

The Bishop of each Diocese may compose forms of prayer or thanksgiving, as the case may require, for extraordinary occasions, and transmit them to each Clergyman within his Diocese, whose duty it shall be to use such forms in his Church on such occasions. And the Clergy in those States or Dioceses, or other places within the bounds of this Church, in which there is no Bishop, may use the form of prayer or thanksgiving composed by the Bishop of any Diocese. The Bishop in each Diocese may also compose forms of prayer to be used before legislative and other public bodies.

CANON XLVIII.

Of a List of the Ministers of this Church.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixteenth of 1789, the first of 1792, and the forty-first of 1808.]

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies shall keep a register of all the Clergy of this Church, whose names shall be delivered to him, in the following manner: that is to say, every Bishop of this Church, or, where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee of the Diocese, shall at the time of every General Convention, deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Secretary, a list of the names of all the Ministers of this Church in their proper Diocese, annexing the names of their respective cures, or of their stations in any Colleges or other Seminaries of learning; or in regard to those who have not any cures or other stations, their places of residence only. And the said list shall, from time to time, be published on the Journals of the General Convention.

SECTION 2. And further, it is recommended to the several Bishops of this Church, and to the several Standing Committees, that, during the intervals between the meetings of the General Convention, they take such means of notifying the admission of Ministers among them, as, in their discretion respectively, they shall think effectual to the purpose of preventing ignorant and unwary people from being imposed on, by persons pretending to be authorized Ministers of this Church.

CANON XLIX.

Of the Mode of calling Special Meetings of the General Convention.

[Former Canons on this subject were the first of 1789, and the forty-second of 1808.]

SECTION 1. The right of calling special meetings of the General Convention shall be in the Bishops. This right shall be exercised by the Presiding Bishop, or, in case of his death by the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, is to Preside at the next General Convention; provided that the summons shall be with the consent, or on the requisition of a majority of the Bishops, expressed to him in writing.

SECTION 2. The place of holding any special Convention shall be that fixed on by the preceding General Convention for the meeting of the next General Convention, unless circumstances shall render a meeting at such a place unsafe; in which case the Presiding Bishop may appoint some other place.

SECTION 3. The Deputies elected to the preceding General Convention shall be Deputies at such Special Convention, unless in those cases in which other Deputies shall have been chosen in the meantime by any of the Diocesan Conventions, and then such other Deputies shall represent, in the Special Convention, the Church of the Diocese in which they have been chosen.

CANON L.

Of the mode of transmitting Notice of all Matters submitted by the General Convention to the consideration of the Diocesan Conventions.

[The former Canon on this subject was the forty-fourth of 1808.]

It shall be the duty of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, whenever any alteration of the Constitution is proposed, or any other subject submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions, to give a particular notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical authority of this Church in every Diocese.

CANON LI.

Of the mode of securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time.

[Repealed by CANON VII. of 1835.*]

* Now Canon XII. of 1853.

CANON LII.

Of the Alms and Contributions at the Holy Communion.

[The former Canon on this subject was the first of 1814.]

The alms and contributions at the administration of the Holy Communion, shall be deposited with the Minister of the parish, or with such Church officer as shall be appointed by him, to be applied by the Minister, or under his superintendence, to such pious and charitable uses as shall by him be thought fit.

CANON LIII.

Of the Requisites of a Quorum.

In all cases in which a Canon directs a duty to be performed, or a power to be exercised, by a Standing Committee, or by the Clerical members thereof or by any other body consisting of several members, a majority of the said members, the whole having been duly cited to meet, shall be a quorum; and a majority of the quorum so convened, shall be competent to act, unless the contrary is expressly required by the Canon.

CANON LIV.

Of Defraying the Expenses of the General Convention.

[Repealed by Canon VIII. of 1835.*]

CANON LV.

Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

[Repealed by Canon I. of 1847.]

CANON LVI.

Repealing former Canons.

All former Canons of this Convention not included in these Canons, are hereby repealed.

*Done in General Convention, in the City of New York,
October, 1832.*

By order of the House of Bishops.

WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested: BIRD WILSON, D. D., Secretary.

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D. D., President.

Attested: HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Secretary.

* Now Canon VIII. of 1856.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1835.

CANON I.

Of the Election of Bishops.

[Repealed by Canon I. of 1838.*]

CANON II.

Of Missionary Bishops.

[Repealed by Canon II. of 1838 †]

CANON III.

Of those who have Officiated, without Episcopal Ordination, as Ministers among other Denominations of Christians, and apply for Orders in this Church.

[Repealed by Canon VII. of 1838.‡]

CANON IV.

Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another.

[Repealed by Canon VII. of 1841.§]

CANON V.

Of Amenability and Citations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the third of 1804, the thirty-first of 1808, the fourth of 1829, and the thirty-fifth of 1832.]

SECTION 1. Every Minister shall be amenable, for offences committed by him, to the Bishop, and if there be no Bishop, to the Clerical members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time of the charge.

SECTION 2. Unless a State Convention shall otherwise provide, a citation to any Minister to appear at a certain time and place for the trial of an offence shall be deemed to be duly served upon him, if a Copy thereof is left at his

* Now Canon II. of 1844.

† Now Canon III. of 1856.

‡ Now Canon VIII. of 1844.

§ Now Canon VI. of 1856.

last place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day of appearance named therein; and in case such Minister has departed from the United States, by also publishing a copy of such citation in some newspaper, printed at the seat of Government of the State in which the Minister is cited to appear, six months before the said day of appearance.

CANON VI.

Of the mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Books of Common Prayer, &c.

[Repealed by Canon IX. of 1838.*]

CANON VII.

Of the Mode of securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time.

[Repealed by Canon VIII. of 1841.†]

CANON VIII.

Of Defraying the Expenses of the General Convention.

[Repealed by Canon X. of 1838.‡]

Done in General Convention in the City of Philadelphia, August, 1835.

By order of the House of Bishops.

WILLIAM WHITE, D.D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested: BIRD WILSON, D.D., Secretary.

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D.D., President.

Attested: HENRY ANTHON, D.D., Secretary.

* Now Canon VII. of 1847,

† Now Canon XII. of 1853

‡ Now Canon VIII. of 1856.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1838.

CANON I.

Of the Election of Bishops.
[Repealed by Canon II. of 1844.]

CANON II.

Of Missionary Bishops.
[Repealed by Canon VIII. of 1844.]

CANON III.

Of the Performance of Episcopal Duties in Vacant Dioceses.
[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1847.]

CANON IV.

Of Candidates for Orders.
[Repealed by Canon IX. of 1841.*]

CANON V.

Of the learning of those who are to be ordained.
[Repealed by Canon VI. of 1853.†]

CANON VI.

Candidates for Orders Ineligible to the General Convention.
[Repealed by Canon III. of 1856.]

CANON VII.

Concerning Candidates for Orders in this Church who have been Ministers, Licentiates, or Students of Theology, among other Religious Denominations.
[Repealed by Canon III. of 1856.]

CANON VIII.

Of the Organizing of New Dioceses formed out of existing Dioceses.

SECTION 1. Whenever any new Diocese shall be formed within the limits of any other Diocese, or by the junction of two or more Dioceses or parts of Dioceses, and the same shall have been ratified by the General Convention, the Bishop of the Diocese within the limits of which another is formed, or in case of the junction of two or more Dioceses or parts of Dioceses, the Bishop of eldest consecration over the Dioceses furnishing portions of such new Diocese, shall thereupon call the Primary Convention of the

* Now Canon III. of 1856.

† Now Canon V. of 1856.

new Diocese for the purpose of enabling it to organize, and shall fix the time and place of holding the same, such place being within the territorial limits of the new Diocese.

SECTION 2. In case there should be no Bishop who can call such Primary Convention pursuant to the foregoing provisions, then the duty of calling such Convention for the purpose of organizing, and the duty of fixing the time and place of its meeting, shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the eldest of the Dioceses, by the junction of which, or parts of which, the new Diocese may be formed. And such Standing Committee shall make such call immediately after the ratification of a division by the General Convention.

SECTION 3. Whenever one Diocese is about to be divided into two Dioceses, the Convention of the said Diocese shall declare which portion thereof is to be the new Diocese, and shall make the same known to the General Convention before the ratification of such division.

CANON IX.

Of the mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c.

[Repealed by CANON VII. of 1847.]

CANON X.

Of Defraying the Expenses of General Conventions.

[Repealed by CANON I. of 1844.*]

CANON XI.

Of Repealed Canons.

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall be a repealing clause in any Canon, and the said Canon shall be repealed, such repeal shall not be a re-enactment of the Canon or Canons repealed by the said repealing clause.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this Canon shall also apply to Canons heretofore passed having repealing clauses.

Done in General Convention, in the City of Philadelphia, September, 1838.

By order of the House of Bishops,

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D.D.,

Presiding Bishop.

Attested: BIRD WILSON, D.D., *Secretary.*

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D.D., *President.*

Attested: HENRY ANTHON, D.D., *Secretary.*

* Now Canon VIII. of 1856.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1841.

CANON I.

Of the Treasurer of the Convention.

At every triennial meeting of the General Convention, a Treasurer shall be chosen, who shall remain in office until the next stated Convention, and until a successor be appointed. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse all moneys collected under the authority of the Convention, and of which the collection and distribution shall not otherwise be regulated; and to invest, from time to time, for the benefit of the Convention, such surplus funds as he may have on hand. His accounts shall be rendered triennially to the Convention, and shall be examined by a Committee acting under its authority. In case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, it shall be supplied by an appointment to be made by the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese to which he belonged; and the person so appointed shall continue to act until an appointment is made by the Convention.

CANON II.

Of a Clergyman Absenting himself from his Diocese.

When a Clergyman has been absent from his Diocese during two years, without reasons satisfactory to the Bishop thereof, he shall be required by the Bishop to declare in writing the cause, or causes, of his absence; and if he refuse to give his reasons, or if these are deemed insufficient by the Bishop, the Bishop may, with the advice and consent of the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, suspend him from the Ministry; which suspension shall continue until he shall give, in writing, sufficient reasons for his absence; or until he shall renew his residence in his Diocese; or, until he shall renounce the Ministry, according to Canon XXXVIII. of 1832. In the case of such suspension, as above provided for, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to give notice thereof to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese wherein there is no Bishop.

CANON III.

Of the Election of a Missionary Bishop to the office of Diocesan Bishop.

[Repealed by Canon IX. of 1856.]

CANON IV.

Of the Trial of Bishops.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1844.]

CANON V.

Of the Preparatory Exercise of a Candidate for Deacon's Orders.

[Repealed by Canon VIII. of 1853.*]

CANON VI.

Of Clergymen Ordained by Foreign Bishops in Communion with this Church, and desirous of Officiating or Settling in this Church.

[Repealed by Canon IX. of 1844.]

CANON VII.

Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1844.†]

CANON VIII.

Of the mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time.

[Repealed by Canon XII. of 1853.]

CANON IX.

Of Candidates for Orders.

[Repealed by Canon VI. of 1847.‡]

CANON X.

Of Clergymen Ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church, and desirous of Officiating or Settling in this Church.

When a Deacon or Priest, ordained by a Bishop not in communion with this Church, shall apply to a Bishop for admission into the same as a Minister thereof, he shall produce a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of

* Now Canon XI. of 1856.

† Now Canon VII. of 1856.

‡ Now Canon III. of 1856.

this Church, stating that from personal knowledge of the party, or satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the communion to which he has belonged, has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his religious or moral character, or on account of which it may be inexpedient to admit him to the exercise of the Ministry in this Church; and shall also, not less than six months after his application, in the presence of the Bishop and two or more Presbyters, subscribe the declaration contained in Article VII. of the Constitution: which being done, the Bishop being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may receive him as such.

*Done in General Convention, in the City of New York,
October, 1841.*

By Order of the House of Bishops.

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested: JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., Secretary.

By Order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D. D., President.

Attested: WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, D. D., Secretary.

Canons.

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1844.

CANON I.

Of the Expenses of General Conventions.

[Repealed by Canon XV. of 1853.*]

CANON II.

Of the Election of Bishops.

[Former Canons on this subject were the first of 1795, the second of 1808, the first of 1817, the second of 1820, the second of 1832, the first of 1835, and the first of 1838.

SECTION 1. To entitle a Diocese to the choice of a Bishop by the Convention thereof, there must be at the time of such choice, and have been during the year previous, at least six officiating Presbyters therein, regularly settled in a Parish or Church, and qualified to vote for a Bishop; and six or more Parishes represented in the Convention electing. But

* Now Canon VIII. of 1856.

two or more adjoining Dioceses not having respectively the requisite number of Presbyters to entitle either to the choice of a Bishop, may associate and proceed to the choice of a Bishop, to exercise jurisdiction alike in each of the associated Dioceses, if there be at the time of such choice, and have been during the year previous, nine or more such Presbyters, residing in any part of such associated Dioceses qualified as aforesaid; and the Bishop so elected shall exercise Episcopal jurisdiction over each of the associated Dioceses, until such time as some one of said Dioceses having six or more Presbyters canonically qualified to elect a Bishop, shall elect him, and he shall have accepted the office as its own exclusive Diocesan: whereupon his connection with the other associated Diocese, or Dioceses, shall cease and determine: *Provided always*, that the Dioceses thus associating in the election of a common Bishop, and the Conventions thereof, shall in all other respects remain as before unconnected and independent of each other: and, *Provided also*, that such association shall be dissolved on the demise of the Bishop, if not before.

SECTION 2. A Minister is settled for all purposes, here or elsewhere mentioned in these Canons, who has been engaged permanently by any Parish, according to the rules of said Diocese, or for any term not less than one year.

SECTION 3. Canon I. of 1838 is hereby repealed.

CANON III.

Of the Trial of a Bishop.

[Repealed by Canon XI. of 1856.]

CANON IV.

Of Episcopal Resignations.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1850.]

CANON V.

Of Ministers Removing from one Diocese to another.

[Repealed by Canon VII. of 1850.*]

CANON VI.

Of a Discretion to be allowed in the Calling, Trial, and Examination of Deacons in certain cases.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1847.†]

* Now Canon VI. of 1856.

† Now Canon IV. of 1856.

CANON VII.

Of Foreign Missionary Bishops.

[Repealed by Canon I. of 1850.]

CANON VIII.

Of Missionary Bishops within the United States.

[Repealed by Canon X. of 1853.*]

CANON IX.

Of Clergymen Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church.

[Former Canons on this subject were the ninth of 1789, the fifth of 1804, the thirty-sixth of 1808, the twenty-third of 1832, and the sixth of 1841.]

SECTION 1. A Clergyman coming from a foreign country and professing to have been ordained out of the United States by a foreign Bishop in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign country by Bishops of this Church, under Article X. of the Constitution, or by a Missionary Bishop elected to exercise Episcopal functions in any place or places out of the United States, shall before he be permitted to officiate in any Parish or Congregation, exhibit to the Minister, or if there be no Minister, to the Vestry thereof, a certificate signed by the Bishop of the Diocese, or if there be no Bishop, by the Standing Committee, duly convened, that his letters of Orders are authentic, and given by some Bishop in communion with this Church, and whose authority is acknowledged by this Church; and also that he has exhibited to the Bishop or Standing Committee satisfactory evidence of his pious and moral character, and his theological acquirements; and, in any case, before he shall be permitted to settle in any Church or Parish, or be received into union with any Diocese of this Church, as a Minister thereof, he shall produce to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee of such Diocese, a Letter of Dismission, from under the hand and seal of the Bishop with whose Diocese he has been last connected; which letter shall be, in substance, that provided for in Section 1 of Canon V. of 1844, and shall be delivered within six months from the date thereof; and when such Clergyman shall have been so received, he shall be considered as having passed entirely from the jurisdiction of the Bishop from whom the Letter of Dismission was

* Now Canon X. of 1856.

brought, to the full jurisdiction of the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical authority by whom it shall have been accepted, and become thereby subject to all the Canonical provisions of this Church; *Provided*, that no such Clergyman shall be so received into union with any Diocese until he shall have subscribed in the presence of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he applies for reception, and of two or more Presbyters, the Declaration contained in Article VII. of the Constitution; which being done, said Bishop or Standing Committee, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may receive him into union with this Church as a Minister of the same: *Provided also*, that such Minister shall not be entitled to settle in any Parish or Church, as canonically in charge of the same, until he have resided one year in the United States subsequent to the acceptance of his Letter of Dismission.

SECTION 2. And if such foreign Clergyman be a Deacon, he shall reside in this country at least three years, and obtain in this country the requisite testimonials of character, before he be ordained a Priest.

SECTION 3. Canon VI. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

*Done in General Convention, in the City of Philadelphia,
October, 1844.*

By order of the House of Bishops.

PHILANDER CHASE, D. D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested: JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., Secretary.

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates.

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D. D., President.

Attested: WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, D. D., Secretary.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1847.

CANON I.

Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

[The former Canon on this subject was the fifty-fifth of 1832.]

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, to forward to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, at every General Convention, a

certificate of the nomination by the Diocese, of a Trustee or Trustees for the General Theological Seminary, and without such certificate the nomination shall not be confirmed.

SECTION 2. Canon LV. of 1832 is hereby repealed.

CANON II.

Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.

The Bishops of this Church who are entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, may altogether remit and terminate any Judicial Sentence which may have been imposed, or may hereafter be imposed, by Bishops acting collectively as a Judicial Tribunal, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which, such sentence shall utterly cease and be of no further force or effect; *Provided*, that no such remission or modification shall be made, except at a Meeting of the House of Bishops during the session of some General Convention, or at a Special Meeting of the said Bishops, which shall be convened by the Presiding Bishop on the application of any five Bishops, three months notice in writing of the time, place and object of the meeting being given personally to each Bishop, or left at his usual place of abode: *Provided also*, that such remission or modification be assented to by a number of said Bishops, not less than a majority of the whole number entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops: *and Provided further*, that nothing in this Canon shall be understood to repeal or alter the provisions of Canon XXXIX. of 1832.

CANON III.

Of the Penalty of Suspension.

Whenever the penalty of Suspension shall be inflicted on a Bishop, Priest or Deacon, in this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms, or at what time, said penalty shall cease.

CANON IV.

Of the Performance of Episcopal Duties in Vacant Dioceses, or in a Diocese, the Bishop of which is under disability.

[Former Canons on this subject were the first of 1795, the twentieth of 1808, the seventh of 1832, and the third of 1838.]

SECTION 1. Any Bishop, Assistant Bishop, or Missionary Bishop, may, on the invitation of the Convention, or the Standing Committee of any Diocese, where there is no

Bishop, or where the Bishop is, for the time, under a disability to perform Episcopal offices, by reason of a judicial sentence, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that Diocese, or in any part thereof, and this invitation may be temporary, and it may at any time be revoked.

SECTION 2. A Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time, under a disability, by reason of a Judicial Sentence, may, by its Convention, be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the Diocese so vacant, or having the Bishop disabled, until, in the case of a vacant Diocese, a Bishop is duly elected and consecrated for the same, and in the case of a Diocese, whose Bishop is disqualified as aforesaid, until the disqualification be removed, or until, in either case, the said act of the Convention be revoked.

SECTION 3. No Diocese thus placed under the full charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, shall invite a second Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty, or exercise authority, till its connection with the first Bishop, has expired or is revoked.

SECTION 4. Canon III. of 1838 is hereby repealed.

CANON V.

Of a discretion to be allowed in the Calling, Trial, and Examination of Deacons in certain cases.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1853.*]

CANON VI.

Of Candidates for Orders.

[Repealed by Canon VII. of 1853.†]

CANON VII.

Of the mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c.

[Former Canons on this subject were the third of 1801, the forty-third of 1808, the Canon of 1821, the forty-sixth of 1832, the sixth of 1835, and the ninth of 1838.]

SECTION 1. The Bishop of this Church in any Diocese, or, where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee thereof, shall appoint one or more Presbyters of the Diocese, who

* Now Canon IV. of 1856.

† Now Canon III. of 1856.

shall compare and correct all new editions of the Common Prayer Book, the Articles, Offices, Metre Psalms and Hymns, by some Standard Book; and a certificate of said editions having been so compared and corrected, shall be published with the same. And in case any edition shall be published without such correction, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, where there is no Bishop, of the Standing Committee, to give public notice that such edition is not authorized by the Church.

SECTION 2. The octavo edition of the Book of Common Prayer, the Articles, Offices, Metre Psalms and Hymns, set forth by the General Convention of 1844, and published by the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and by Harper & Brothers in 1845, is hereby declared to be the Standard edition.

SECTION 3. Canon IX. of 1838 is hereby repealed.

Done in General Convention, in the City of New York, October, 1847.

By order of the House of Bishops,

PHILANDER CHASE, D. D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested: JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., Secretary.

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies,

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D. D., President.

Attested: WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, D. D., Secretary.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN CINCINNATI, OCTOBER, 1850.

CANON I.

Of Foreign Missionary Bishops.

[The former Canon on this subject was the seventh of 1844.]

SECTION 1. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person or persons to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in any missionary station or stations of this Church out of the territory of the United States, which the House of Bishops, with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, may have designated. The evidence of such

election shall be a certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, expressing their assent to the said nomination, which certificate shall be produced to the House of Bishops; and if the House of Bishops shall consent to the consecration, they may take order for that purpose.

SECTION 2. Any Bishop elected and consecrated under this Canon, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated to exercise Episcopal functions in any place or country which may have been thus designated, shall have no jurisdiction except in the place or country for which he has been elected and consecrated. He shall not be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, nor shall he become a Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the United States, unless with the consent of three-fourths of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and also of three-fourths of the Clerical and Lay Deputies present at the Session of the General Convention; or, in the recess of the General Convention, with the consent of the Standing Committees of three-fourths of the Dioceses.

SECTION 3. Any Bishop or Bishops consecrated under this Canon, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall, on presentment by two-thirds of the Missionaries under his charge, for immorality, or heresy, or for a violation of the Constitution or Canons of this Church, be tried, and if found guilty, sentenced in all particulars as if he were actually resident within the limits of the United States, except that the Trial may be within any Diocese in the United States.

SECTION 4. Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Canon, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, may ordain as Deacons or Presbyters, to officiate within the limits of their respective missions, any persons of the age required by the Canons of this Church, who shall exhibit to him or them the testimonials required by Section 2 of Canon IX. of 1841, signed by not less than two of the ordained Missionaries of this Church who may be subject to his or their charge. Provided, nevertheless, that if there be only one ordained Missionary attached to the Mission, and capable of acting at the time, the signature of a Presbyterian under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church, in good standing, may be admitted to supply the deficiency.

SECTION 5. Any Foreign Missionary Bishop consecrated under this Canon, or heretofore consecrated, may, by and with the advice of two Presbyters, one of whom, if necessity require, may be a Presbyter in good standing under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church, dispense with those studies required from a Candidate for Deacon's order by the Canon of this Church; Provided no person shall be ordained by him who has not passed a satisfactory examination, in the presence of two Presbyters, as to his theological learning and aptitude to teach. And provided further, that no person shall be ordained by him until he shall have been a Candidate for at least three years. Nor shall any Deacon so ordained be advanced to the order of Presbyters, who has not been in Deacon's Orders for at least one year. Nor shall any Deacon or Priest, who shall have been ordained under this Canon, be allowed to hold any cure, or officiate in the Church in these United States, until he shall have complied with existing Canons, relating to the learning of persons to be ordained.

SECTION 6. Any Foreign Missionary Bishop or Bishops elected, and consecrated under this Canon, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall have jurisdiction and government, according to the Canons of this Church, over all Missionaries, or Clergymen of this Church resident in the district or country for which he or they may have been consecrated.

SECTION 7. Every Bishop elected, and consecrated under this Canon, or Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall report to each General Convention his proceedings and acts, and the state of the Mission under his supervision. He shall also make a similar report, at least once every year, to the Board of Missions of this Church.

SECTION 8. Canon VII. of 1844 is hereby repealed.

CANON II.

Of Episcopal Resignations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the thirty-second of 1832, and the fourth of 1844.]

SECTION 1. If, during the Session of the General Convention, or within six calendar months before the meeting of any such Convention, a Bishop shall desire to resign his jurisdiction, he shall make known in writing to the House

of Bishops such his desire, together with the reasons moving him thereto; whereupon the House of Bishops may investigate the whole case of the proposed resignation, including not only the facts and reasons that may be set forth in the application for the proposed resignation, but any other facts and circumstances bearing upon it, so that the whole subject of the propriety or necessity of such resignation, may be placed fully before the House of Bishops.

SECTION 2. An investigation having thus been made, the House of Bishops may decide on the application; and by the vote of a majority of those present, accept or refuse to accept such resignation; and in all cases of a proposed resignation, the Bishops shall cause their proceedings to be recorded on their Journal; and, in case of acceptance, the resignation shall be complete when thus recorded, and notice thereof shall be given to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

SECTION 3. In case a Bishop should desire to resign at any period not within six calendar months before the meeting of a General Convention, he shall make known to the Presiding Bishop such his desire, with the reasons moving him thereto; whereupon the Presiding Bishop shall communicate, without delay, a copy of the same to every Bishop of this Church, having Ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and also to the Standing Committee of the Diocese to which the Bishop desiring to resign may belong, and at the same time summon said Bishops to meet him in person, at a place to be by him designated, and at a time not less than three calendar months from the date of his summons: and should a number, not less than a majority of all the said Bishops, meet at the time and place designated, they shall then have all the powers given by the previous sections of this Canon to the House of Bishops: and should a number less than a majority assemble, they shall have power to adjourn from time to time, until they can secure the attendance of a majority of all the said Bishops. Should a proposed resignation of a Bishop be accepted at any meeting of the Bishops for that purpose held during a recess, then it shall be the duty of the senior Bishop present to pronounce such resignation complete, and to communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical authority of each Diocese, who shall cause the same to be communicated to the several Clergymen in charge of Congregations therein. And it shall be the fur-

ther duty of the Presiding Bishop to cause such resignation to be formally recorded on the Journal of the House of Bishops that may meet in General Convention next thereafter. If the Bishop desirous of resigning should be the Presiding Bishop, then all the duties directed in this Canon to be performed by the Presiding Bishop, shall devolve upon the Bishop next in seniority.

SECTION 4. No Bishop whose resignation of the Episcopal jurisdiction of a Diocese has been consummated pursuant to this Canon, shall, under any circumstances, be eligible to any Diocese now in union, or which may hereafter be admitted into union with this Church: nor shall he have a seat in the House of Bishops: but he may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of this Church having Ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the limits of his Diocese.

SECTION 5. A Bishop who ceases to have the Episcopal charge of a Diocese shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

SECTION 6. In case a suspended Bishop of this Church should desire to resign at any period not within six calendar months before the meeting of a General Convention, he shall make known by letter to the Presiding Bishop, such desire, whereupon the Presiding Bishop shall communicate a copy of the same to each Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction, and in case a majority of such Bishops shall return to the Presiding Bishop their written assent to such resignation, the same shall be deemed valid and final, and written information of the said resignation shall at once be communicated by the Presiding Bishop, to the Bishop and Diocese concerned, and to each Bishop of this Church.

SECTION 7. Canon IV. of 1844 is hereby repealed.

CANON III.

Of the Election of a Provisional Bishop in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop is suspended without a precise limitation of time.

A Diocese deprived of the services of its Bishop by a sentence of suspension without a precise limitation of time, may proceed to the election of a Provisional Bishop, who, when duly consecrated, shall exercise all the powers, and authority of the Bishop of the Diocese during the suspen-

sion of such Bishop, and who in case of the remission of the sentence of the Bishop, and his restoration to the exercise of his jurisdiction, shall perform the Duties of Assistant Bishop prescribed by Canon VI. of 1832, and who in all cases shall succeed to the Bishop, on his death or resignation

CANON IV.

Of Episcopal Visitations.

[Repealed by Canon II. of 1856.]

CANON V.

Of a Minister declaring that he will no longer be a Minister of this Church.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1817, the seventh of 1820, the third of 1829, and the thirty-eighth of 1832.]

SECTION 1. If any Minister of this Church, against whom there is no ecclesiastical proceeding instituted, shall declare in writing to the Bishop of the Diocese to which he belongs, or to any Ecclesiastical authority for the trial of a Clergyman, or where there is no Bishop to the Standing Committee, his renunciation of the Ministry, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or where there is no Bishop, of the Standing Committee, to record the declaration so made; and it shall be the duty of the Bishop to depose him from the Ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Clergymen, that the person so declaring has been deposed from the Ministry of this Church. In any Diocese in which there is no Bishop, the same sentence may be pronounced by the Bishop of any other Diocese, invited by the Standing Committee to attend for that purpose. *Provided always*, nevertheless, that if the Bishop to whom such declaration renouncing the Ministry is made, have reason to believe that the party has acted unadvisedly and hastily, he may forbear all action thereupon for the space of not more than six months, during which time the party may withdraw his application. And *Provided further*, that if the Bishop shall have ground to suppose the party to be liable to presentment for any Canonical offence, in his discretion he may, with the consent of the Standing Committee, proceed to have the applicant put upon his trial, notwithstanding his having made the aforesaid declaration. And

the same discretion is allowed to the Standing Committee, in case the Diocese should be without a Bishop.

In the case of deposition from the Ministry, as above provided for, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to give notice thereof to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese wherein there is no Bishop.

SECTION 2. Canon XXXVIII. of 1832 is hereby repealed.

CANON VI.

Of a Clergyman in any Diocese or Missionary District chargeable with Misdemeanor in any other.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1792, the twenty-eighth of 1808, and the fortieth of 1832.]

SECTION 1. If a Clergyman of this Church, belonging to any Diocese or Missionary District, conduct himself in such a way as is contrary to the rules of this Church, and disgraceful to his Office, the Ecclesiastical authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its correctness. If the Ecclesiastical authority when thus notified shall omit for the space of three months to proceed against the offending Clergyman, it shall be in the power of the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, within which the alleged offence or offences were committed, to institute proceedings, and the decision given shall be conclusive.

SECTION 2. If a Clergyman shall come temporarily into any Diocese under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, by violation of the Canons, or otherwise; or if any Clergyman while sojourning in any Diocese shall misbehave in any of these respects, the Bishop, upon probable cause, may admonish such Clergyman, and forbid him to officiate in said Diocese. And if, after such prohibition, the said Clergyman so officiate, the Bishop shall give notice to all the Clergy and Congregations in said Diocese, that the officiating of the said Clergyman is under any and all circumstances, prohibited, and like notice shall be given to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop to the Standing Committee, of the Diocese to which the said Clergyman belongs. And such prohibition shall continue in force until the Bishop of the first named

Diocese be satisfied of the innocence of the said Clergyman, or until he be acquitted on trial.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the second section shall apply to Clergymen ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church: *Provided*, that in such case, notice of the prohibition shall be given to the Bishop under whose jurisdiction the Clergyman shall appear to have been last, and also to all the Bishops exercising jurisdiction in this Church.

SECTION 4. Canon XL. of 1832 is hereby repealed.

CANON VII.

Of Clerical Residence and Removal.

[Repealed by Canon VI. of 1856.]

Done in General Convention in the City of Cincinnati, October, 1850.

By order of the House of Bishops,

PHILANDER CHASE, D.D., Presiding Bishop.

Attested, JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., Secretary.

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies,

WILLIAM E. WYATT, D.D., President.

Attested, M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D.D., Secretary.

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1853.

CANON I.

Of the abandonment of the Communion of the Church by any Bishop, Priest, or Deacon.

In all cases where a Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon of this Church, without availing himself of the provisions of Canons II. and V. of 1850, has abandoned her Communion or shall hereafter abandon it, either by an open renunciation of the Doctrines, Discipline and Worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in Communion with the same: such Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon shall be held, *ipso facto*, as deposed to all intents and purposes; and shall thereupon be pronounced deposed; if a Presbyter or Deacon, by the Bishop having jurisdiction, with the consent of the Standing Committee; and if a Bishop, by the Presiding Bishop, with the consent of the majority of the Members of the House of Bishops. And notice of such deposition shall be given as in like cases.

CANON II.

Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by a Presbyter or Deacon.

In any proceedings against a Presbyter or Deacon under Canon I. of 1853 by his Bishop, whenever the abandonment charged shall not be evidenced by writing signed by the party, he shall have three months' notice, to be given in such manner as may be prescribed by the Bishop, that his deposition will be pronounced unless cause be shown to the contrary.

CANON III.

Of Bishops absent from their Dioceses because of Sickness, or other sufficient reason.

It shall be lawful for any Bishop of a Diocese, who is about to leave, or has left his Diocese, with the intention of going out of the limits of the United States, or of remaining out of his Diocese for the space of three calendar months,

although without leaving the United States, to authorize by writing under his hand and seal, the Assistant Bishop, or should there be none, the Standing Committee of such Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical authority thereof. The Assistant Bishop or Standing Committee so authorized, shall thereupon become the Ecclesiastical authority of such Diocese, to all intents and purposes until such writing shall be revoked or the Bishop shall return within the Diocese: *Provided*, that nothing in this Canon shall be so construed, as to prevent any Bishop who may have signed such writing from exercising his jurisdiction himself, so far as the same may be practicable, during his absence from his Diocese, or from permitting and authorizing any other Bishop to perform Episcopal Offices for him.

CANON IV.

Of a Registrar of the General Convention.

SECTION 1. The Journals, files, papers, reports and other documents, which, under the Canon "Of securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church," or in any other manner, shall become the property of either House of the General Convention of this Church, shall be committed to the keeping of a presbyter, to be elected by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies upon nomination by the House of Bishops, who shall be known as the Registrar of the General Convention.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure all such journals, files, papers, reports and other documents now in existence; to arrange, label, file, index and otherwise put in order and provide for the safe keeping of the same, and of all such others as may hereafter come into his possession, in fireproof box or boxes, in some safe and accessible place of deposit; and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Convention may from time to time provide.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper and sufficient book of record, and to enter therein a record of the Consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the consecrating Bishops and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner now practicable; and to take care for

the similar record and authentication of all future Consecrations in this Church.

SECTION 4. The expenses necessary for the purposes contemplated by this Canon, shall be provided for by vote of the General Convention, and defrayed by the Treasurer of the same.

CANON V.

Of the Ordination of Deacons.

[Repealed by Canon IV. of 1856.]

CANON VI.

Of the Learning of those who are to be Ordained Priests.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1856.]

CANON VII.

Of Candidates for Orders.

[Repealed by Canon III. of 1856.]

CANON VIII.

Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Priest's Orders.

[Repealed by Canon V. of 1856.]

CANON IX.

Of the officiating of Ministers of this Church, and of the Formation of Parishes within the Parochial Cures of other Clergymen.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixth of 1792, the fifth and seventh of 1795, the thirty-third of 1808, the seventh of 1829, and the thirty-first of 1832.]

SECTION 1. No Minister belonging to this Church shall officiate either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the Parish or within the Parochial Cure of another Clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the Minister of the Parish, or Cure, or, in his absence, from the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, or a majority thereof.

SECTION 2. Where Parish boundaries are not defined by law or otherwise, they shall, for the purposes of the foregoing section, be settled and defined by the civil divisions of the State as follows:—1. If a city, village, town, township, or incorporated borough, or any ward, district or other subdivision of either of the same, shall contain but one

Church or Congregation, the Minister having charge of such Church or Congregation shall be deemed to have the Parochial Cure within the same. 2. Any city, village, town, township, or incorporated borough, or the smallest subdivision of either of the same, in which there are two or more Churches or Congregations, shall be deemed the Parochial Cure of the ministers of such Churches or Congregations, and the assent of a majority of such Ministers shall be necessary.

SECTION 3. If any Minister of the Church, from inability or any other cause, neglect to perform the regular services to his Congregation, and refuse, without good cause, his consent to any other Minister of the Church to officiate within his Cure, the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Trustees of such Congregation shall, on proof of such neglect or refusal before the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, before the Standing Committee, or before such persons as may be deputed by him or them, or before such persons as may be, by the regulations of this Church in any Diocese, vested with the power of hearing and deciding on complaints against Clergymen, have power, with the written consent of the before mentioned authority, to open the doors of their Church to any regular Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SECTION 4. A new Parish may be established, or a new Church or Congregation organized, within the limits of any Parish whose limits are prescribed by express law, or otherwise, or within the limits of any city, town, village, or incorporated borough, or any subdivision of either of the same, in the following manner:—1. Upon the written consent of the Minister or Rector having charge of a Church or Congregation within such limits, where there shall be but one Church or Congregation with a Minister in charge thereof, or of the Wardens and Vestry of said Church or Congregation, or a majority thereof, where such Church or Congregation is without a Minister. 2. Where there are more Churches or Congregations than one, and less than four, within such limits, upon the written consent of a majority of such Ministers. 3. And where the number of such Churches or Congregations shall exceed three, then, upon the written consent of the Ministers of the two Churches or Congregations whose places of public worship shall be nearest to the place proposed as the place of war-

ship of such new parishioners. The written consent in the preceding cases shall be filed with the Secretary of the Standing Committee. 4. In each of the preceding cases the consent, in writing, of the Ecclesiastical authority must be given to the establishment of such new Parish. 5. If the consent of the Minister or Ministers aforesaid is denied or withheld, application may be made to the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese for the establishment of such new Parish, of which application one month's previous notice shall be given to the Minister or Ministers whose consent is so denied or withheld. The decision of the Ecclesiastical authority, if in favor of the application, shall be final; but if otherwise, the case shall be reported to the Convention of the Diocese (with the reasons for withholding an assent) for the final action of that body.

SECTION 5. Canon XXXI. of 1832 is hereby repealed.

CANON X.

Of Missionary Bishops within the United States.

[Repealed by Canon X. of 1856.]

CANON XI.

Of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the General Convention, at each Triennial Session, on the nomination of the Standing Committee on the State of the Church, to appoint five Laymen of this Church to constitute a Board of Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the said Trustees to take charge of all contributions of money or real estate which may be made to them, and accompanied with designation by the donors thereof, for any or either of the purposes herein specified, viz: 1. For the present support of any Missionary Bishop of this Church: 2. For investment; the interest or proceeds to be applied to such present support: 3. For the support of Bishops of this Church in new and nascent Dioceses, or in regions in which the Church is not organized: 4. For the endowment of the Episcopate in new Dioceses, or in regions in which the Church is not organized.

SECTION 3. All contributions, the disposition of which may not have been designated by the donors, shall be applied by the said Board of Trustees, according to their discretion,

for the above named objects, until the direction of the General Convention in the premises.

SECTION 4. All moneys received by either of the Missionary Committees of the Board of Missions specifically for either of the purposes designated in this Canon, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees hereby constituted, accompanied by a statement of the directions of the donors.

SECTION 5. The Board of Trustees hereby constituted shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall keep fair accounts of all the receipts and payments of the Board. These accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of any Bishop of this Church, or of any accountant appointed for the purpose by any three Bishops of this Church. The Board shall have power to make all necessary payments and disbursements in the discharge of their trust.

SECTION 6. The Board shall make a Triennial Report to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies on the third day of the Session of the General Convention; and shall accompany the Report with an account of their receipts and payments during the last three years. It shall be the duty of the House to refer such account to a Committee to be audited.

SECTION 7. Said Trustees are hereby empowered to procure an act of incorporation for the purposes and objects specified in this Canon.

CANON XII.

Of the mode of securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time.

[Former Canons on this subject were the eleventh of 1804, the forty-fifth of 1808, the third of 1814, the first and third of 1820, the fifty-first of 1832, the seventh of 1835, and the eighth of 1841.]

SECTION 1. As a full and accurate view of the state of the Church, from time to time, is highly useful and necessary, it is hereby ordered that every Minister of this Church, or, if the Parish be vacant, the Wardens, shall present, or cause to be delivered, on or before the first day of every annual Convention, to the Bishop of the Diocese, or, where there is no Bishop, to the President of the Convention, a Statement of the number of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, and Funerals, and of the number of Communicants in his Parish or Church, also the state and condition of the Sunday Schools

in his Parish, also of the amount of the communion alms, the contributions for missions, diocesan, domestic, and foreign, for parochial schools, for church purposes in general and of all other matters that may throw light on the state of the same. And every other Clergyman, not regularly settled in any Parish or Church, shall also report the occasional services he may have performed; and if he have performed no such services, the causes or reasons which have prevented the same. And these reports, or such parts of them as the Bishop shall think fit, may be read in Convention, and shall be entered on the journals thereof.

SECTION 2. At every Annual Diocesan Convention, the Bishop shall deliver an address, stating the affairs of the Diocese since the last meeting of the Convention; the names of the churches which he has visited; the number of persons confirmed; the names of those who have been received as Candidates for Orders, and of those who have been ordained, suspended, or degraded; the changes by death, removal or otherwise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and in general, all matters tending to throw light on the affairs of the Diocese; which address shall be inserted on the journals.

SECTION 3. At every General Convention the Journals of the different Diocesan Conventions, since the last General Convention, together with such other papers, viz., Episcopal Charges, Addresses and Pastoral Letters, as may tend to throw light on the state of the Church in each Diocese, shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. A Committee shall then be appointed to draw up a view of the State of the Church, and to make report to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; which report when agreed to by the said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, with a request that they will draw up, and cause to be published, a Pastoral Letter to the members of the church. And it is hereby made the duty of every Clergyman having a pastoral charge, when any such letter is published, to read the said Pastoral Letter to his Congregation on some occasion of public worship.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, or of the person or persons with whom the Journals or other Ecclesiastical papers are lodged, to forward to the House of Clerical and Lay Depu-

ties, at every General Convention, the documents and papers specified in this Canon.

SECTION 5. It is recommended that the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Church in every Diocese, or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee only, prepare previously to the meeting of every General Convention, a condensed report, and a tabular view of the State of the Church in their Diocese, comprising therein a summary of the statistics from the Parochial Reports, and from the Bishop's Addresses, specifying the capitals and proceeds of the Episcopal Fund, and of all benevolent and Missionary associations of Churchmen within the Diocese, for the purpose of aiding the Committee on the State of the Church, appointed by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in drafting their reports.

SECTION 6. Canon VIII. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

CANON XIII.

Of Removal of Communicants from one Parish to another.

A Communicant removing from one Parish to another shall procure from the Rector (if any) of the Parish of his last residence, or if there be no Rector, from one of the Wardens, a Certificate stating that he or she is a Communicant in good standing, and the Rector of the Parish or Congregation to which he or she removes shall not be required to receive him or her as a Communicant until such letter be produced.

CANON XIV.

Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches.

[Repealed by Canon VII. of 1856.]

CANON XV.

Of the Expenses of General Conventions.

[Repealed by Canon VIII. of 1856.]

*Done in General Convention, in the City of New York,
October, 1853.*

By order of the House of Bishops,

THOS. CHURCH BROWNELL, D.D., LL.D.,
Presiding Bishop.

Attested: LEWIS P. W. BALCH, D.D., *Secretary.*

By order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies,
WILLIAM CREIGHTON, D.D., *President.*

Attested: M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, D.D., *Secretary.*

Canons

PASSED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, IN PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1856.

CANON I.

Of Episcopal Residence.

SECTION 1. It is the duty of every Bishop of this Church to reside within his Diocese.

CANON II.

Of Episcopal Visitations.

[Former Canons on this subject were the third of 1789, the first of 1795, the fourth of 1801, the twentieth of 1808, the twenty-fifth of 1832, and fourth of 1850.]

SECTION 1. Every Bishop in this Church shall visit the churches within his Diocese, at least once in three years, for the purpose of examining the State of his Church, inspecting the behavior of his clergy, administering the apostolic rite of Confirmation, ministering the Word, and if he think fit, administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to his charge. And if a Bishop shall decline for more than three years to visit a Parish or Congregation for reasons which to him shall seem sufficient, it shall be the duty of the Rector, or Minister and Vestry, or of one of them, to apply to the Presiding Bishop to appoint the five Bishops, in charge of Dioceses, who live nearest to the Diocese in which such Church or Congregation may be situated, to act as a Council of Conciliation, who shall amicably determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall conform to the decision of the Council in the premises. If the Presiding Bishop shall be the party within whose jurisdiction the Parish or Congregation above named may be, then the application shall be made to the Bishop next in seniority. And in any such case as is above mentioned, the Bishop within whose jurisdiction the Parish or Congregation may be, may at any time, if he please, apply himself to the Presiding Bishop for a Council of Conciliation. *Provided*, that if, by the action of the General Convention, any Canon shall hereafter be made for the establishment of a Council, or Councils of Conciliation, for the general purpose of amicably reconciling differences o

this or any other kind, then such a case as is above named shall be referred to such general Council of Conciliation, and the parties shall abide by its decision.

SECTION 2. To enable the Bishop, who may be Rector of a Church, to make his official visitation, it shall be the duty of the Clergy in such reasonable rotation as may be devised, to officiate for him in the performance of his parochial duties, provision being made for the payment of their expenses.

SECTION 3. It is left to each Diocese to make provision in such way as it may deem proper, for defraying the necessary expenses of the Bishop's visitation.

SECTION 4. The Bishop shall keep a register of his proceedings at every visitation of his Diocese.

SECTION 5. Canon IV. of 1850 is hereby repealed.

CANON III.

Of Candidates for Orders.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixth of 1795, the seventh of 1804, the seventh of 1808, the eighth of 1820, the first of 1823, the Canon of 1826, the ninth of 1832, the fourth of 1838, the ninth of 1841, the sixth of 1847, and the seventh of 1853. Also the sixth of 1804, the seventeenth of 1808, the fourth and fifth of 1820, the first of 1829, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth of 1832, the third of 1835, and the seventh of 1838. Also the eighth of 1808, and the tenth of 1832. Also the tenth of 1804, the nineteenth of 1808, and the eleventh of 1832. Also the eighth of 1804, the fourteenth of 1808, and the sixteenth of 1832. Also the sixth of 1838. Also the ninth of 1834, the sixteenth of 1808, and the twelfth of 1832.]

SECTION 1. All persons seeking admission to the Ministry of this Church, are to be regarded as Candidates for Holy Orders.

SECTION 2. Every person who desires to become a Candidate for Orders in this Church, shall, in the first instance, give notice of his intention to the Bishop of the Diocese in which he intends to apply, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee; in which notice he shall declare whether he has ever applied for admission as a Candidate in any other Diocese. No person who has previously applied for admission as a Candidate in any Diocese, and has been refused admission, or having been admitted has afterwards ceased to be a Candidate, shall be admitted as a Candidate in any other Diocese, until he shall have produced from the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, from the Standing Committee of the former Diocese, a certificate declaring the

cause for which he was refused admission, or for which he ceased to be a Candidate.

SECTION 3. A person, desirous of becoming a Candidate for Holy Orders, shall apply to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he resides, unless the said Bishop, or Ecclesiastical authority, shall give their consent to his application in some other Diocese.

SECTION 4. No person shall be considered as a Candidate for Orders in this Church, unless he shall have produced to the Bishop, to whom he intends to apply for Orders, a certificate from the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the said Bishop, that from personal knowledge or from testimonials laid before them, they believe that he is pious, sober and honest: that he is attached to the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Communicant of the same, and in their opinion, possesses such qualifications as will render him apt and meet to exercise the Ministry to the glory of God and the edifying of the Church. And when the Standing Committee do not certify as above from personal knowledge, the testimonials laid before them shall be of the same purport, and as full as the certificate above required, and shall be signed by at least one Presbyter and four respectable laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SECTION 5. It ought also to be made known to every Candidate for whatever Order of the Ministry, that the Church expects of him what never can be brought to the test of any outward standard; an inward fear and worship of Almighty God, a love of religion, and a sensibility of its holy influence, a habit of devout affection, and, in short, a cultivation of all those graces which are called in Scripture the fruits of the Spirit, and by which alone His sacred influences can be manifested.

SECTION 6. The requisitions of this Canon being fulfilled the Bishop may admit the person as a Candidate for Orders and shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and notify the Candidate of such record. And in any Diocese where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee may, on the same conditions, admit the person as a Candidate, and shall make record and notification in the same manner.

SECTION 7. It is hereby declared, that the Canons of

this Church which respect Candidates for Holy Orders, shall affect as well those coming from places in the United States in which the Constitution of this Church has not been acceded to, as those residing in States or Territories in which it has been adopted; and in such cases every Candidate shall produce to the Bishop to whom he may apply for Holy Orders the requisite testimonials subscribed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese into which he has come.

SECTION 8. When a person who, not having had Episcopal Ordination, has been acknowledged as an Ordained Minister or licentiate among any other denomination of Christians, shall desire to be ordained in this Church, he shall give notice thereof to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he resides; or if he resides in a State or Territory in which there is no organized Diocese, to the Missionary Bishop within whose jurisdiction he resides; which notice shall be accompanied with a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating, that, from personal knowledge of the party, or satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the denomination to which he has belonged, has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his religious or moral character, or on account of which it may be inexpedient to admit him to the exercise of the Ministry in this Church; and they may also add what they know, or believe on good authority, of the circumstances leading to the said desire.

SECTION 9. If the Bishop or Standing Committee shall think proper to proceed, the party applying to be received as a Candidate, shall produce to the Standing Committee a testimonial from at least twelve members of the Denomination from which he came, or twelve members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or twelve persons, in part of the Denomination from which he came, and in part Episcopalians, satisfactory to the Committee, that the applicant has for three years last past, lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and also, a testimonial from at least two Presbyters of this Church, that they believe him to be pious, sober, and honest, and sincerely attached to the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Church. The Standing Committee being satisfied on these points, may recommend him to the Bishop to be received as a Candidate for Orders in this Church, or, in a vacant Diocese, the Standing Committee may so receive him.

SECTION 10. When any person not a citizen of the United States, who has been acknowledged as an Ordained Minister among any other Denomination of Christians, shall apply to become a Candidate for Orders in this Church, the Bishop to whom application is made shall require of him (in addition to the above qualifications,) satisfactory evidence that he has resided at least one year in the United States previous to his application.

SECTION 11. The Bishop or other Ecclesiastical authority who may have the superintendence of Candidates for Orders shall take care that they pursue their studies diligently, and under proper direction, and that they do not indulge in any vain or trifling conduct, or in any amusements most liable to be abused to licentiousness, or unfavorable to that seriousness, and to those pious and studious habits, which become those who are preparing for the Holy Ministry.

SECTION 12. No Candidate for Holy Orders shall take upon himself to perform the Service of the Church, but by a license from the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, from the Clerical members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such Candidate may wish to perform the Service. And such Candidate shall submit to all the regulations which the Bishop or said Clerical members may prescribe; he shall not use the Absolution or Benediction; he shall not assume the dress appropriate to Clergyman ministering to the Congregation: and shall officiate from the Desk only; he shall conform to the directions of the Bishop or said Clerical Members, as to the sermons or homilies to be read; nor shall any Lay Reader deliver sermons of his own composition: nor, except in case of extraordinary emergency, or very peculiar expediency, perform any part of the Service, when a Clergyman is present in the Congregation.

SECTION 13. No person who is a Candidate for Holy Orders in this Church, shall be permitted to accept from any Diocesan Convention an appointment as a Lay Deputy to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention.

SECTION 14. A Candidate for Orders may, on letters of dismissal from the Bishop or Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he was admitted a Candidate, be transferred to the jurisdiction of any Bishop in this Church, and if there be a Bishop within the Diocese where the Candidate

resides, he shall apply to no other Bishop for Ordination without the permission of the former.

SECTION 15. Candidates shall not change their Canonical residence but for *bona fide* causes requiring the same, to be judged of by the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee, and they shall not be dismissed from the Dioceses in which they were admitted, or to which they have been duly transferred, for the convenience of attending any Theological or other Seminary.

SECTION 16. No Bishop shall Ordain any Candidate until he has inquired of him whether he has ever, directly or indirectly, applied for Orders in any other Diocese; and if the Bishop has reason to believe that the Candidate has been refused Orders in any other Diocese, he shall write to the Bishop of the Diocese, or if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee, to know whether any just cause exists why the Candidate should not be Ordained. When any Bishop rejects the application of any Candidate for Orders, he shall immediately give notice to the Bishop of every Diocese, or where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee.

SECTION 17. Canons XI., XII., and XVI. of 1832, VI. and VII. of 1838, and VII. of 1853, are hereby repealed.

CANON IV.

Of Deacons.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixth of 1789, the fourth of 1792, the second of 1795, the twelfth of 1808, and the fifteenth of 1832. Also the thirteenth of 1808, and the seventeenth of 1832. Also the sixth of 1804, the seventeenth of 1808, the fourth and fifth of 1820, the first of 1829, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth of 1832, the third of 1835, and the seventh of 1838. Also the sixth of 1844, the fifth of 1847, and the fifth of 1853.]

SECTION 1. Every person hereafter to be Ordained Deacon in this Church shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters, whose duty it shall be to ascertain that he is well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer, and who shall inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal to appertain to the office of a Deacon, and be satisfied thereof.

SECTION 2. No person shall be entitled to such examination, until he shall have remained a Candidate for Orders at least one year, and shall have presented to the Bishop a

testimonial from at least one Rector of a parish, signifying a belief that he is well qualified to minister in the Office of a Deacon, to the glory of God and the edification of the Church.

SECTION 3. Candidates who not having Episcopal Ordination, have been acknowledged as Ordained or Licensed Ministers among any other denomination of Christians, may, at the expiration of not less than six months from their admission as Candidates, be Ordained Deacons on their passing the same examinations as other Candidates for Deacon's Orders; and in the examinations, special regard shall be had to those points in which the denomination whence they come differs from the Church, with a view of testing their information and soundness in the same, and also to the ascertaining that they are adequately acquainted with the Liturgy and Offices of this Church; *provided*, that in their case the testimonials shall be required to cover only the time since their admission as Candidates for Orders.

SECTION 4. No person shall be ordained Deacon in this Church, unless he exhibit to the Bishop testimonials from the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained, which shall be signed by the names of a majority of all the Committee, the Committee being duly convened, and shall be in the following words:

"We, whose names are hereunder written, testify that A. B. has laid before us satisfactory testimonials, that for the space of three years last past, he has lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and has not written, taught or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the sacred Order of Deacons, in witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —."

SECTION 5. But before a Standing Committee shall proceed to recommend any Candidate as aforesaid, to the Bishop, such Candidate shall produce from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides, or from the Vestry alone, if the Parish be vacant, or if there be no Vestry, from at least twelve respectable persons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, testimonials of his piety, good morals, and orderly conduct in the following form:

“We, whose names are hereunto written do testify, from evidence satisfactory to us, that A. B. for the space of three years last past, hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly: and hath not, so far as we know or believe, written, taught, or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the sacred Order of Deacons. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.”

He shall also lay before the Standing Committee testimonials, signed by at least one respectable Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the following form:

“I do certify that A. B. for the space of three years last past, hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and has not, so far as I know or believe, written, taught or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, I think him a person worthy to be admitted to the sacred Order of Deacons. This testimonial is founded on my personal knowledge of the said A. B., for one year last past, and for the residue of the said time, upon evidence that is satisfactory to me. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this —— day of —— in the year of our Lord ——.”

SECTION 6. But in case a Candidate, from some peculiar circumstances not affecting his pious or moral character, should be unable to procure testimonials from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides, the Standing Committee may accept testimonials of the purport above stated, from at least twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and from at least one respectable Presbyter of the said Church, who has been personally acquainted with the Candidate for at least one year.

SECTION 7. Every Candidate for Holy Orders, who may be recommended by the Standing Committee of any Church destitute of a Bishop, if he have resided for the greater part of the three years last past within the Diocese of any Bishop, shall apply to such Bishop for Ordination. And such Candidate shall produce the usual testimonials, as well from the Committee of the Diocese in which he has resided, as from the Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be Ordained.

SECTION 8. When any person, not a citizen of the United States, who has been acknowledged as an ordained or licensed Minister among any other denomination of Christians, shall apply for Orders in this Church, the Bishop, to whom application is made, shall require of him, (in addition to the above qualifications,) satisfactory evidence that he has resided at least one year in the United States previous to his application.

SECTION 9. No Deacon shall be settled over a Parish or Congregation, until he shall have satisfactorily passed the three examinations required for Priest's Orders. No Deacon shall officiate in any Parish or Congregation, without the express consent of the Rector for the time being, where there is a Rector; nor in any case without the assent of the Bishop; and when officiating in the Parish or Congregation of a Rector, he shall be entirely subject to the direction of such Rector in all his ministrations.

SECTION 10. No Deacon who shall not have passed the examinations required for Priest's Orders, shall be transferred to another Diocese, without the written request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction he is to be transferred.

SECTION 11. Every Deacon shall be subject to the regulations of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, of the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is ordained, unless he receive letters of dismission therefrom to the Bishop, or Ecclesiastical authority of some other Diocese, and be thereupon received as a Clergyman of such other Diocese; and he shall officiate in such places as the Bishop or the said Clerical Members may direct.

SECTION 12. A Clergyman who presents a person to the Bishop for Orders, as specified in the Office for Ordination, without having good grounds to believe that the requisitions of the Canons have been complied with, shall be liable to ecclesiastical censure.

SECTION 13. Canons XV. and XVII, of 1832, and V. of 1853, are hereby repealed.

CANON V.

Of the Ordination of Priests.

[Former Canons on this subject were the sixth of 1789, the fourth of 1792, the second of 1795, the twelfth of 1808, and the fifteenth of 1832. Also the fifth of 1789, the thirteenth of 1808, and the nineteenth of 1832. Also the seventh of 1789, altered in 1792, the fourth of 1799, the second of 1801, the ninth of 1808, the thirteenth of 1832, the fifth of 1838, and the sixth of 1853. Also the sixth of 1795, the seventh of 1804, the seventh of 1808, the eighth of 1820, the first of 1823, the Canon of 1826, the ninth of 1832, the fourth of 1838, the ninth of 1841, the sixth of 1847, and the seventh of 1853. Also the eleventh of 1808, the eighteenth of 1832, and the eighth of 1853.]

SECTION 1. Every Deacon of this Church may be admitted by the Bishop of the Diocese to which he belongs, (on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, or where there is no Bishop, by the Standing Committee,) a Candidate for Priest's Orders; provided he have the qualifications hereinafter required.

A Candidate for Deacon's Orders may, in like manner and upon the same terms, be admitted a Candidate for Priest's Orders; provided he do not require the dispensation hereinafter allowed. But no person shall be ordained Priest, until he has been a Deacon one year.

SECTION 2. No person shall be ordained Priest in this Church until he shall have satisfied the Bishop and Presbyters, by whom he shall be examined, that he is well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures; can read the Old Testament in the Hebrew language, and the New Testament in the original Greek; is adequately acquainted with the Latin tongue; and that he hath a competent knowledge of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Church History, and hath paid attention to Composition and Pulpit Eloquence, as a means of giving additional efficiency to his labors; unless the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee of his Diocese, has dispensed with the knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and other branches of knowledge not strictly ecclesiastical, in consideration of such other qualifications for the Gospel Ministry as are set forth in Section 4, of this Canon. The dispensation with the knowledge of the Hebrew language to be regarded as in that Section.

SECTION 3. Every person wishing to become a Candidate for Priest's Orders, must lay before the Standing Committee

a satisfactory Diploma, or other satisfactory evidence, that he is a graduate of some University or College, or a certificate from two Presbyters appointed by the Bishop, or, where there is no Bishop, the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee, to examine him, of his having satisfactorily sustained an examination in Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Rhetoric, and in the Greek Testament and the Latin tongue.

SECTION 4. When a Deacon, applying to be admitted a Candidate for Priest's Orders, wishes a knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and other branches of learning, not strictly ecclesiastical, to be dispensed with, the Standing Committee shall not recommend him as a Candidate until he has laid before them a testimonial signed by at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, in their opinion, he possesses extraordinary strength of natural understanding, a peculiar aptitude to teach, and a large share of prudence, and the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall have granted the dispensation. But in regard to a knowledge of the Hebrew language, in all cases the Bishop shall have the sole discretion of dispensation.

SECTION 5. If, after obtaining the Canonical testimonials from the Standing Committee, the person be admitted as a Candidate by the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, by the Standing Committee, he shall remain a Candidate for the term of three years before his Ordination as Priest, unless the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall deem it expedient to ordain the Candidate, after the expiration of a shorter period not less than one year.

SECTION 6. Every person who has been a Candidate for the Ministry of any other Denomination, and has been received as a Candidate for Priest's Orders in this Church, may be allowed by the Bishop, with the consent of the members of the Standing Committee, the period of time during which he has been a Student of Theology, or Candidate in such other Denomination: provided the time so allowed does not exceed two years.

SECTION 7. No person shall be Ordained Priest in this Church, unless he exhibit to the Bishop, testimonials from the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be Ordained, which shall be signed by the names of a majority of all the Committee, the Committee being duly convened, and shall be in the following words:

"We whose names are hereunto written, testify that A. B., hath laid before us satisfactory testimonials, that for the space of three years last past, he hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath not written, taught, or held, any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands, this — day of —, in the Year of Our Lord —."

SECTION 8. But before a Standing Committee shall proceed to recommend any Candidate, as aforesaid, to the Bishop, such Candidate shall produce from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides, or if the Parish be vacant, or if the applicant be the Minister of the Parish, a Deacon desirous of Priest's Orders, from the Vestry alone, testimonials of his piety, good morals, and orderly conduct, in the form prescribed in the Fifth Section of the Canon entitled "Of Deacons," only changing the word "Deacons" wherever it occurs, for Priests. Under the circumstances mentioned in the Sixth Section of that Canon, or if there should be no Vestry, the certificate provided for in that Section, may be substituted for that above mentioned.

SECTION 9. In the case of a Candidate for Priest's Orders, who has been Ordained a Deacon within three years preceding, the testimonials above prescribed may be so altered as to extend to such portion only of the three years preceding his application for Priest's Orders, as have elapsed since his Ordination as Deacon; and the Standing Committee shall allow the testimonials so altered the same effect as if in the form prescribed, and shall sign their own testimonial in such altered form, with the same effect as if in the form above prescribed, unless some circumstance shall have occurred that tends to invalidate the force of the evidence, on which the Candidate was Ordained Deacon.

SECTION 10. No person shall be Ordained Priest, unless he shall produce to the Bishop a satisfactory Certificate from some Church, Parish, or Congregation, that he is engaged with them, and that they will receive him as their Minister, or unless he be a Missionary under the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese to which he belongs, or in the employment of some Missionary Society recognized by the General Convention, or, unless he be engaged as a Professor, Tutor,

or Instructor of Youth, in some College, Academy, or other Seminary of Learning, duly incorporated.

SECTION 11. There shall be assigned to every Candidate for Priest's Orders, three different examinations, at such times and places as the Bishop to whom he applies for Orders shall appoint. The examinations shall take place in the presence of the Bishop and two or more Presbyters, on the following studies, prescribed by the Canons, and by the course of study established by the House of Bishops. At the *first* examination, on the Books of Scripture, the Candidate being required to give an account of the different Books, and to translate from the original Greek and Hebrew, and to explain such passages as may be proposed to him. At the *second* examination on the Evidences of Christianity and Systematic Divinity. And at the last examination, on Church History, Ecclesiastical Polity, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and of the Diocese for which he is to be Ordained. In the choice of books on the above subjects, the Candidate is to be guided by the course of study established by the House of Bishops. At each of the forementioned examinations, he shall produce and read a Sermon or Discourse composed by himself, on some passage of Scripture previously assigned him, which, together with two other Sermons, or Discourses, on some passage of Scripture selected by himself, shall be submitted to the criticisms of the Bishop and Clergy present. And before his Ordination, he shall be required to perform such exercises in reading in the presence of the Bishop and Clergy, as may enable them to give him such advice and instructions as may aid him in performing the Service of the Church, and delivering his Sermons with propriety and devotion. Such examinations may take place either before or after the admission of the Candidate to Deacon's Orders. Nothing in this Canon shall be construed to require any person who has already passed any examination to repeat the same.

SECTION 12. The Bishop may appoint some of his Presbyters to conduct the above examinations: and a certificate from these Presbyters, that the prescribed examinations have been held accordingly and satisfaction given, shall be required of the Candidate; provided that, in this case, the Candidate shall, before his Ordination, be examined by the

Bishop and two or more Presbyters on the above named studies.

SECTION 13. In a Diocese where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee shall act in his place in appointing the examining Presbyters required by this Canon. And in this case the Candidate shall be again examined by the Bishop to whom he applies for Orders and two or more Presbyters, on the studies above prescribed by the Canons.

SECTION 14. If any Candidate for Priest's Orders shall not, within three years after his admission, apply to have his first and second examinations held, or if he shall not, within five years from his admission, apply to have his third examination held (unless the Bishop, for satisfactory reasons to him assigned, shall allow him further time,) the said person shall, in either case, cease to be a Candidate.

SECTION 15. No Bishop of this Church shall ordain any person to officiate as a Priest in any Congregation or Church destitute of a Bishop, situated without the jurisdiction of these United States, until the usual testimony from the Standing Committee, founded upon sufficient evidence of his soundness in the faith, and of his pious and moral character, has been obtained, nor until the Candidate has been examined on the studies prescribed by the Canons of this Church. And should any such Clergyman, so Ordained, wish to settle in any Congregation of this Church, he must obtain a special license therefor from the Bishop, and officiate as a probationer for at least one year.

SECTION 16. A Clergyman who presents a person to the Bishop for Orders, as specified in the office for Ordination, without having good grounds to believe that the requisitions of the Canons have been complied with, shall be liable to Ecclesiastical censure.

SECTION 17. Canons XVIII., XIX. and XXII. of 1832, and VI. and VIII. of 1853, are hereby repealed.

CANON VI.

Of Clerical Residences and Removals.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fifth of 1844 and the seventh of 1850.]

SECTION 1. A Minister of this Church removing within the jurisdiction of any Bishop or other Ecclesiastical authority, shall, in order to gain Canonical residence in the

same, present to said Ecclesiastical authority a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he last resided, which testimonial shall set forth his true Standing and Character.

SECTION 2. The testimonial may be in the following form:

"I hereby certify that A. B., who has signified to me his desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical authority of ———, is a Presbyterian (or Deacon) of ———, in regular standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable to evil report for error in religion or viciousness of life for three years last past."

SECTION 3. All such testimonials shall be called Letters Dimissory. No such letter shall affect a Minister's Canonical residence until, after having been presented according to its address, it shall have been accepted, and notification of such acceptance given to the authority whence it proceeded. The residence of the Minister so transferred, shall date from the acceptance of his letter of transfer. If not presented within three months after its date, it may be considered as void by the authority whence it proceeded; and shall be so considered, unless it be presented within six months.

SECTION 4. If a Minister removing into another Diocese, who has been called to take charge of a Parish or Congregation, shall present a testimonial, in the form set out in the Second Section of this Canon, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese to which he has removed, to accept it, unless the Bishop or Standing Committee should have heard rumors, that he or they believe to be well founded, against the character of the Minister concerned, which would form a proper ground of Canonical inquiry and presentment, in which case the Ecclesiastical authority shall communicate the same to the Bishop or Standing Committee of the Diocese to whose jurisdiction the said Minister belongs; and in such case it shall not be the duty of the Ecclesiastical authority to accept the testimonial unless and until the Minister shall be exculpated from the said charges.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of all Ministers, except Professors in the General Theological Seminary, Officers of the Board of Missions, and Chaplains in the Army and Navy, to obtain and present letters of transfer, as above

described, whenever they remove from one Diocese or Missionary District to another, and remain therein for the space of six months,

SECTION 6. Canon VII. of 1850, is hereby repealed.

CANON VII.

Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches.

[Former Canons on this subject were the seventeenth of 1789, the third of 1799, the first of 1804, the twenty-ninth of 1808, the second of 1814, the thirtieth of 1832, and the fourteenth of 1853.]

SECTION 1. It is hereby required, that on the election of a Minister into any Church or Parish, the Vestry shall deliver or cause to be delivered, to the Bishop, or where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, notice of the same, in the following form, or to this effect:

“We, the Church Wardens (or, *in case of an Assistant Minister,*) We, the Rector and Church Wardens,) do certify to the Right Rev. (*naming the Bishop*) or to the Rev. (*naming the President of the Standing Committee*) that, (*naming the person,*) has been duly chosen Rector, (or Assistant Minister, *as the case may be*) of (*naming the Parish, or Church, or Churches.*)”

Which Certificate shall be signed with the names of those who certify.

SECTION 2. If the Bishop or the Standing Committee be satisfied that the person so chosen is a qualified Minister of this Church, the Bishop, or the President of the Standing Committee, shall transmit the said Certificate to the Secretary of the Convention, who shall record it in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

SECTION 3. And if the Minister be a Presbyter, the Bishop or President of the Standing Committee may, at the instance of the Vestry, proceed to have him instituted, according to the Office established by this Church, if that Office be used in the Diocese. But if he be a Deacon, the Act of Institution shall not take place until after he shall have received Priest's Orders. This provision concerning the use of the Office of Institution, is not to be considered as applying to any Congregation destitute of a House of Worship.

SECTION 4. No Minister removing from one Diocese or

Missionary District to another, shall officiate as the Rector, stated Minister, or assistant Minister of any Parish or Congregation of the Diocese or District to which he removes, until he shall have obtained from the Ecclesiastical authority a certificate in the words following:

"I hereby certify, that the Rev. A. B. has been Canonically transferred to my jurisdiction, and is a Minister in regular standing."

SECTION 5. No Minister shall officiate transiently in a vacant Parish, or in one the Rector or Minister of which is sick or absent, unless the Wardens or Vestry are satisfied he is at the time a Minister in good and regular standing. When from another Diocese, letters commendatory from the Ecclesiastical authority thereof may be required.

SECTION 6. Canon XIV. of 1853 is hereby repealed.

CANON VIII.

Of the Expenses of General Conventions.

[Former Canons on this subject were the fifty-fourth of 1832, the eighth of 1835, the tenth of 1838, the first of 1844, and the fifteenth of 1853.]

SECTION 1. In order that the contingent expenses of General Conventions may be defrayed, it shall be the duty of the several Diocesan Conventions to forward to the Treasurer of the General Convention, on or before September first preceding the sessions of the General Convention, two dollars for each Clergyman within said Diocese.

SECTION 2. Canon XV. of 1853 is hereby repealed.

CANON IX.

Of the Election of a Missionary Bishop to the Office of Diocesan Bishop.

SECTION 1. When a Diocese entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Diocesan a Missionary Bishop of this Church: if such election have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Convention, and the concurrence of each House, and its express consent, shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same; so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop of the Diocese which has elected him.

SECTION 2. If the said election have taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz: The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall give duly certified evidence of the election, to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese. On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops, and a majority of the Standing Committees, in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned shall transmit notice thereof to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of each vacant Diocese, which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. And the same Committee shall transmit to every Congregation in the Diocese concerned, to be publicly read therein, a notice of the election to the Episcopate thereof of the Bishop thus elected; and also, cause public notice thereof to be given in such other way as they may think proper.

SECTION 3. Canon III. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

CANON X.

Of Missionary Bishops within the United States.

[Former Canons on this subject were the second of 1835, the second of 1838, the eighth of 1841, and the tenth of 1853.]

SECTION 1. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person or persons to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in States or Territories not organized into Dioceses. The evidence of such election shall be a Certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, in the form required by Canon III. of 1832, to be given by the members of Diocesan Conventions, on the recommendation of Bishops elect for consecration, which certificate shall be produced to the House of Bishops; and if the House of Bishops shall consent to the consecration, they may take order for that purpose.

SECTION 2. The Bishop or Bishops so elected and consecrated, shall exercise Episcopal functions in such States and Territories, in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and under such regulations and instructions,

not inconsistent therewith, as the House of Bishops may prescribe.

SECTION 3. The jurisdiction of this Church, extending in right, though not always in form, to all persons belonging to it within the United States, it is hereby enacted, that each Missionary Bishop shall have jurisdiction over the Clergy in the District assigned him; and may, in case a presentment and trial of a Clergyman become proper, request the action of any Presbyters and Standing Committee in any Diocese sufficiently near, and the presentment and trial shall be according to the Constitution and Canons of said Diocese. Or if there be such a Standing Committee appointed by the Missionary Bishop as hereinafter provided for, the Clerical members thereof may make presentment, and the trial shall take place, according to the Constitution and Canons of any Diocese of this Church which may have been selected at the time of the appointment of such Standing Committee; provided that the court shall be composed of at least three Presbyters, excluding the members of the Standing Committee and the accused. And the House of Bishops may at any time increase or diminish the number of States or Territories over which the said Bishops or Bishops shall exercise Episcopal functions. And in case of the death or resignation of a Missionary Bishop, the charge of the vacant Missionary Episcopate shall devolve on the senior Bishop of this Church, with the power of appointing some other Bishop as his substitute in said charge.

SECTION 4. Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Canon shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops and shall be eligible to the office of Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the United States. And whenever a Diocese shall have been organized within the jurisdiction of such Missionary Bishop, if he shall be chosen Bishop of such Diocese, he may accept the office without vacating his Missionary appointment, provided that he continue to discharge the duties of Missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue.

SECTION 5. Every such Bishop may yearly appoint two Presbyters and two Laymen, Communicants of this Church resident within his Missionary jurisdiction, to perform the duties of a Standing Committee for such jurisdiction; provided that no Standing Committee constituted under this

Canon shall have power to give or refuse assent to the consecration of a Bishop.

SECTION 6. Every such Bishop shall report to each General Convention his proceedings, and the state and condition of the Church in said States and Territories of the United States, and, at least once a year, make a report to the Board of Missions.

SECTION VII. Canon X. of 1853, is hereby repealed.

CANON XI.

Of the Trial of a Bishop.

[The former Canons on this subject were the fourth of 1841, and the third of 1844.]

SECTION 1. Any Bishop of the Church may be presented for trial on charges for the following offences, viz:—1. Crime or immorality. 2. Holding and teaching publicly, or privately and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 3. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention. 4. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the Diocese to which he belongs. 5. Any act which involves a breach of his Ordination or Consecration vows.

SECTION 2. The proceedings shall commence by charges in writing: and, except when the charge is holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, shall be signed by either—1. Five male communicants of this Church in good standing belonging to the Diocese of the accused, of whom two at least must be Presbyters; or, 2. By seven Male Communicants of this Church in good standing, of whom two at least shall be Presbyters, and three of which seven shall belong to the Diocese of the accused. 3. Whenever a Bishop of this Church shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports or charges affecting his moral or religious character, he may, if he please, acting in conformity with the written advice and consent of any two of his brother Bishops whom he may select, demand of the presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, or, if he be the Bishop affected by such rumors, or if he be related to him within the degrees hereinafter mentioned, then to the Bishop next in seniority not so related, to convene a Board of Inquiry in the mode herein, after set forth, to investigate such rumors, reports and

charges; and to proceed in all respects, according to the provisions of this Canon, as if charges had been formally made in either of the two modes first mentioned in this section.

Whenever charges are formally made in either of the modes first above mentioned, the accusers may, if they choose, select a Lay Communicant of this Church, of the profession of the law, to act as their adviser, advocate and agent, in preparing the accusation, proofs, &c., until such time as a Board of Inquiry is convened in such manner as is hereinafter provided for; or they may prepare such charges themselves, without regard to any particular form: and, in either case, the grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place and circumstance.

SECTION 3. The charges having been prepared in either of the modes first above mentioned shall then be delivered to the presiding Bishop of the Church, if he be not the accused nor related to the accused in any degree mentioned hereafter in this Canon; in either of which cases, the charges shall be delivered to the next Bishop in seniority, not so related.

SECTION 4. A Board for making a preliminary inquiry into charges thus preferred shall be constituted as follows, whenever such Board shall be necessary, viz:—

The presiding Bishop or senior Bishop, as the case may be, to whom such charges are delivered, shall take the list of Clerical and Lay Deputies to the last General Convention that was held before such charges are presented, and from that list shall choose by lot, two Presbyters and two Laymen from the deputation of the Diocese of the accused Bishop, and two Presbyters and two Laymen from each of the respective deputations of the three Dioceses adjoining that of the accused, together with the Diocese of the accused; and if there be not three adjoining, of the three nearest thereto; and if more than three Dioceses adjoin that of the accused, those three that have the largest number of Canonically resident Presbyters in them shall be accounted adjoining for the purposes of this Canon. And the sixteen individuals thus selected by lot, shall constitute the Board of Inquiry, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for doing business.

The presiding Bishop, or next in seniority as the case may be, immediately after thus selecting by lot, the Board of Inquiry shall give notice thereof to each member of said Board, and direct him to attend at a time and place desig-

nated by him and organize the Board ; and it shall be the duty of each member so to attend. The place must be within the Diocese of the accused. The presiding Bishop shall, at the same time, send a copy of the charges to the senior Presbyter of those thus selected by lot from the four Dioceses.

On assembling, the Board shall organize by choosing from among themselves a President and Secretary, and shall also appoint a Church Advocate, who must be a Lay Communicant of this Church, and of the profession of the law, and who thenceforward shall in all stages of the proceedings, if a trial be ordered, represent the Church ; and be the party on the one hand, while the accused is the party on the other. The sittings of the Board shall be private: the Church Advocate shall not attend as prosecuting counsel, but shall be at all times at hand and in readiness to give his advice in all questions submitted to him by the Board.

In conducting the investigation the Board shall hear the accusations and such proof as the accusers may produce ; and shall determine whether upon matters of law and of fact as presented to them, there is sufficient ground to put the accused Bishop upon his trial ; and in such investigation, as well as in all cases of trial by an Ecclesiastical Court, now authorized or hereafter to be authorized by the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention, the laws of the State in which such investigation or trial is had, so far as they relate to the law of evidence, shall be adopted and taken as the rules by which the said Board or Court shall be governed. If a majority of the Board present on such investigation, shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds to put the accused Bishop on his trial, they shall direct the Church Advocate to prepare a presentment to be signed by such of the Board as agree thereto ; and to that end shall place in his hands all the charges, together with the testimony, that has been laid before the Board.

The Board shall then direct the Church Advocate to transmit to the Bishop from whom they received the charges, the presentment thus signed : and shall cause him also, without delay, to send to the accused Bishop a copy of the same, certified by the Church Advocate to be correct.

If a majority of the Board present shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient ground to put the accused Bishop on his trial, in such case the charges, together with a cer-

tificate of the President of the Board, of its refusal to make a presentment, shall be sent to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, to be deposited among the Archives of that House. And no proceedings shall thereafter be had by way of presentment on such charges, except upon the affidavit of a respectable Communicant of the Church, of the discovery of new testimony as to the facts charged, and setting forth what such testimony is.

No presentment shall be found in any case, unless the alleged offence shall have been committed within five years next before the day on which the charges were delivered to the Presiding or Senior Bishop. But if the accused shall have been convicted of the alleged offence in a State Court, notwithstanding five years may have elapsed since its commission, a presentment may be founded on charges delivered to the Presiding or Senior Bishop at any time within one year after such conviction.

SECTION 5. When a presentment has been made by the Board of Inquiry, or a majority thereof, to the Bishop from whom they received the charges, it shall be the duty of such Bishop forthwith to give to the accused written notice to attend at some place not more than one hundred miles from the place of residence of the accused Bishop, and at some time not less than twenty days after the time of serving such notice, either personally, or by some Agent, authorized by him, in writing, to act for him in the premises, for the purpose of selecting the Bishops who shall form the Court for the trial of the said accused Bishop upon the said presentment. He shall also give notice of the time and place appointed for such selection to the Church Advocate. At the time and place appointed in the notices, the Bishop who has given the notices shall attend, and in the presence of the accused Bishop, or of his Agent, authorized as aforesaid, and also in the presence of the Church Advocate, or of such person or persons as may attend in his behalf, or, if no person shall attend on behalf of one or both, of two Presbyters named by himself, the said Bishop shall cause to be placed in a vessel the names of all the Bishops of this Church entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, then being within the territory of the United States, except the accused, and those Bishops who may be related to him either by consanguinity or affinity, in the direct ascending or descending line, or as brother, uncle, or nephew. He shall then

cause eleven of the said names to be drawn. The names so drawn shall be entered upon a list as they are drawn, and the accused or his agent may strike off the list one name, and the said Church Advocate or his Agent another name, and so on alternately, until the number be reduced to seven. If it shall happen that either party shall neglect or refuse to strike, then the Bishop, who has given the notices, shall reduce the number to seven by striking off so many of the last-drawn names as will reduce the list to that number. The seven Bishops whose names remain, or a majority of them, when assembled, shall constitute the Court for the trial of the accused upon the presentment.

The Court having been thus constituted, the Bishop to whom the presentment was made, shall immediately communicate to each Bishop who has thus been by lot designated as one of the triers, the fact that he is a Member of the Court. He shall also appoint a time and place for the assembling of the Court. The time shall not be less than two, nor more than six calendar months from the day on which the notice should arrive at the most distant Diocese, in the ordinary course of the public mail. The place shall be within the Diocese or Missionary field of the accused Bishop, unless where the same may be of such difficult access, in the judgment of the Presiding or Senior Bishop, that reasonable convenience may require the appointment of another location. And the said Senior Bishop shall cause the Church Advocate to send certified copies of the said presentment to all the Bishops who constitute the Court.

The Bishop to whom the presentment has been made shall also immediately communicate to the accused the names of the members of the Court; and inform him of the time and place appointed for its meeting, and summon him, then and there to appear and answer. He or any other Bishop of this Church having charge of a Diocese, shall have power until the Court assembles, upon the application of either the Church Advocate or the accused, to issue a summons for witnesses.

SECTION 6. The Bishops who constitute the Court, or a majority of them, having assembled according to the notice given them, which notice it is hereby made their duty to obey, shall proceed as follows, viz: 1. They shall elect a President out of their own number, and appoint a Presbyter of the Church as Clerk, and if necessary, another Presbyter

as Assistant Clerk: and, when thus organized, the President shall direct the Clerk to call the names of the Church Advocate and the accused, and if both appear he shall then cause the Clerk to read the presentment, which was delivered to the presiding or Senior Bishop, whose duty it is hereby made to deliver the same to the Court upon its organization.

2. The accused shall then be called upon by the Court to say whether he is guilty or not guilty of the offence or offences charged against him, and his plea shall be duly recorded; and on his neglect or refusal to plead, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him and the trial shall proceed:—*Provided*, that for sufficient cause, the Court may adjourn from time to time: *And provided also*, that the ac-

cused shall at all times, during the trial, have liberty to be present, and in due time and order produce his testimony and to make his defence. 3. If the accused neglect or refuse to appear in person, according to the notice served on him as aforesaid, except for some reasonable cause to be allowed by the Court, they shall proceed to pronounce him in contumacy, and notify him that sentence of suspension or degradation will be pronounced against him by the Court at the expiration of three months, unless within that time he tender himself ready, and accordingly appear and take his trial on the presentment. But if the accused shall not tender himself before the expiration of the said three months, sentence of suspension, or degradation from the Ministry, may be pronounced against him by the Court.

4. The accused being present and the trial proceeding, it shall be conducted according to the principles of the common law, as the same are generally administered in the United States; nor shall any testimony be received at the trial, except from witnesses who have signed a declaration in the following words, to be read aloud before the witness testifies, and to be filed with the records of the Court:

“I, A. B., a witness summoned to testify on the trial of a presentment against the Right Rev.—, a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, now pending, do most solemnly call God to witness that the evidence I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help me God!” And if it be necessary to take the testimony of an absent witness on a commission, such testimony shall be preceded by a similar written declaration of the witness which shall be

filed and transmitted, with his or her deposition to the Court. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing. And in case there is ground to suppose that the attendance of any witness on the trial cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for either party to apply to the Court, if in session, or, if not, to any member thereof, who shall thereupon appoint a Commissary to take the deposition of such witness: And such party so desiring to take the deposition, shall give to the other party reasonable notice of the time and place of taking such deposition, accompanying such notice with the interrogatories to be propounded to the witness; whereupon it shall be lawful for the other party, within six days after such notice, to propound cross-interrogatories; and such interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any be propounded, shall be sent to the Commissary, who shall thereupon proceed to take the testimony of such witness, upon oath or affirmation, and transmit it under seal to the Court. But no deposition shall be read at the trial, unless the Court have reasonable assurance that the attendance of the witness cannot be procured, or unless both parties shall consent that it may be read, *Provided*, that, in any Diocese in which the Civil Government has authorized the Ecclesiastical Courts therein to issue summons for witnesses, or to administer an oath, the Court shall act in conformity to such laws. 5. All notices and papers may be served by a summoner or summoners, to be appointed by the Court when the same is in session, or by a member thereof; and the certificate of any such summoner shall be evidence of the due service of a notice or paper. In case of service by any other person, the fact may be proved by the affidavit of such person. The delivery of a written notice or paper to the accused party, or to the Church Advocate, or leaving it, or a copy thereof, at the residence, or last known residence, of either, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice or paper, on the Church Advocate and accused respectively. If the person to be served with any notice or paper shall have left the United States, it shall be a sufficient service thereof to leave a copy of such notice or paper at his last place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day on which the appearance, or other act required by the said notice or paper, is to be performed. 7. The accused may, if he think proper, have the aid of Council; and if he should choose to have more

than one Counsel, the Church Advocate may have Assistant Advocates to be named by the accusers; but in every case the Court may regulate the number of Counsel who shall address the Court or examine witnesses; the Church Advocate shall be considered the party on one side and the accused on the other. All Counsel must be Communicants of the Church. 8. The Court having fully heard the allegations and proofs of the parties, and deliberately considered the same, after the parties have withdrawn, shall declare respectively, whether in their opinion, the accused is guilty or not guilty of each particular charge and specification contained in the presentment, in the order in which they are set forth; and the accused shall be considered as not guilty of every charge and specification of which he shall not be pronounced guilty by a majority of the members of the Court. The decision of the Court as to all the charges and specifications of which a majority of the members of the Court have found him guilty, shall be reduced to writing and signed by those who assent to it; and a decision pronouncing him not guilty of all those charges and specifications of which a majority shall not have pronounced him guilty, shall also be drawn up and signed by those who assent to it; and the decision thus signed shall be regarded as the judgment of the Court, and shall be pronounced in the presence of the parties if they shall think proper to attend. 9. If the accused shall be found guilty of any charge or specification, the Court shall proceed to ask him whether he has anything to say before the sentence is passed, and may, in their discretion, give him time to prepare what he wishes to say, and appoint a time for passing the sentence; and before passing sentence, the Court may adjourn from time to time, and give the accused reasonable opportunity of showing cause to induce a belief that justice has not been done, or that he has discovered new testimony: and the Court, or a majority of its members, may, according to a sound discretion, grant him a new trial. But in such new trial, no Bishop shall sit who has already been a trier. Before passing sentence, the accused shall always have the opportunity of being heard, if he have aught to say in excuse or palliation. 10. The accused having been heard, or not desiring to be heard, the sentence of the Court shall then be pronounced, and shall be either admonition, suspension as defined by the existing Canons of the Church, or

degradation, as the offence or offences adjudged to be proved shall seem to deserve. It shall be the duty of the Court whenever sentence has been pronounced, whether it be upon a trial, or for contumacy, to communicate such sentence to the Ecclesiastical authority of every Diocese of this Church; and it shall be the duty of such authority to cause such sentence to be made known to every Clergyman under his jurisdiction. 11. Every Court shall keep a full record of its proceedings, including the whole evidence given before it. Should any Court refuse to insert in its record a statement of any testimony which has been received, or of any decision which the Court has made, or of any fact which has occurred in Court, or any paper which either party has produced, it shall be the right of either party to file an exception in writing, containing a statement of such evidence, decision, or fact, or referring to, or describing, such paper, which paper shall also be filed with the exception. All exceptions and papers so filed shall become parts of the record. 12. Such records shall be kept by the Clerk and inserted in a book, to be attested by the signatures of the President and Clerk. Every such book, and all papers connected with any trial, shall be deposited with the Registrar of the General Convention. Such books and papers shall be open to the inspection of every member of the Church. 13. Every Court constituted under the authority of this Canon, may be attended by one or more Lay Advisers, who shall be communicants of this Church, and of the profession of the law. Such Advisers may be present at all the proceedings of the Court, but they shall have no vote in any case whatever; it shall be their duty to give in person to the Court an opinion on any question, not theological, upon which the Court or any member thereof, or either party, shall desire an opinion. If a dispute shall arise whether any question be or be not theological, it shall be decided by the Court by a majority of votes. The Court may always, by unanimous consent, appoint an Adviser or Advisers. If they are not unanimous, each member of the Court may name a candidate; if not more than three are named, they all shall be Advisers; if more than three are named, the Court shall reduce them to three by lot.

SECTION 7. 1. Any Bishop of this Church may be presented for holding and teaching doctrine inconsistent with that of this Church, by any Bishop in communion with this Church,

and not under suspension or degradation. No Bishop shall be presented in any other mode for this offence; and it shall not be lawful for two or more persons to unite in any such presentment. The Bishop making such presentment shall appoint a Church Advocate. 2. Every presentment for alleged erroneous doctrine shall be signed by the person making it, and shall be addressed to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and delivered to the senior Bishop entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and not being the accused or the accuser, whose duty it shall be to convene a court for the trial of the accused. The court shall be composed of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, except the accuser and the accused. Three-fourths of such Bishops shall constitute a quorum, but the consent of two-thirds of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops shall be necessary to a conviction.

SECTION 8. 1. If charges are preferred against a Missionary Bishop who is not a Diocesan, such Missionary Bishop shall be required by the presiding or senior Bishop to name some one of the three Dioceses nearest to his District or missionary field; and such selection having been made, the proceedings shall then be precisely such, as under this Canon they would be were he the Diocesan of the Diocese named by him. Should the Missionary Bishop refuse to name a Diocese, then the presiding Bishop may name any one of the three above designated, and the effect shall be the same as if the nomination had been made by the accused Missionary Bishop. 2. If charges are preferred against a Bishop having no jurisdiction, he shall be proceeded against precisely as if he were the Diocesan of the Diocese in which he has his civil residence.

SECTION 9. Canon III. of 1844 is hereby repealed.

*Done in General Convention, in the City of Philadelphia,
October, 1856.*

By Order of the House of Bishops.

THOS. CHURCH BROWNELL, D.D., LL.D.,
Presiding Bishop.

Attested: LEWIS P. W. BALCH, D. D., *Secretary.*

By Order of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, D.D., *President.*

Attested: M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, D.D., *Secretary.*

COURSE OF ECCLESIASTICAL STUDIES,

*Established by the House of Bishops, in the Convention of 1804,
in pursuance of a Resolution of the preceding General
Convention*

IN attending to this subject a considerable difficulty occurs, arising out of the difference of the circumstances of Students, in regard not only to intellectual endowments and preparatory knowledge of Languages and Science, but to access to authors, and time to be devoted to a preparation for the Ministry. For, in accommodating to those whose means are slender, we are in danger of derogating from the importance of religious knowledge; while on the other hand, although we should demand all that is desirable, we shall be obliged to content ourselves, in some cases, with what is barely necessary.

In consideration of the above, it will be expedient to set down such a course of study, as is accommodated to a moderate portion of time and means, and afterwards to suggest provisions, as well for a more limited, as for a more enlarged share of both.

Let the Student be required to begin with some books in proof of the *Divine Authority of Christianity*, such as Grotius on the *Truth of the Christian Religion*; Jenkins on the *Reasonableness of Christianity*; Paley's *Evidences*; Leslie's *Methods with the Jews and Deists*; Stillingfleet's *Origines Sacrae*; and Butler's *Analogy*. To the above should be added some books which give a knowledge of the objections made by Deists. For this, Leland's *View* may be sufficient; except that it should be followed by answers to Deistical writers since Leland, whose works and the answers to them may be supposed known to the Student. It would be best, if circumstances permit, that he should read what the Deists themselves have written.

After the books in proof of Revelation, let the Student, previously to the reading of any System of Divinity, study the *Scriptures* with the help of some approved *Commentators*, such as Patrick and Lowth on the *Old Testament*, and Hammond, or Whitby, or Doddridge, on the *New*; being aware, in regard to the last mentioned author, of the points on which

he differs from our Church, although it be with moderation and candor. During such, his study of the Scriptures, let him read some work or works which give an account of the *design* of the different *books*, and the *grounds* on which their respective *authority* is asserted; for instance, Father Simon's *Canon of Scripture*; Collier's *Sacred Interpreter*; Gray's *Key to the Old Testament*, and Percy's *Key to the New*. Let the Student read the Scriptures, over and over, referring to his Commentators as need may require, until he can give an account of the *design* and *character* of each *book*, and explain the more *difficult passages* of it. He is supposed to know enough of *Profane History* to give an account of that also, whenever it mixes with the *Sacred*. There are certain important subjects which may be profitably attended to, as matters of distinct study, during the course of the general study of Scripture. For instance: the Student having proceeded as far as the *Deluge*, may read some other *author* who gives a larger *account* than the *Commentators* of the particulars attached to that crisis; and also the principles on which are founded the different systems of *Chronology*, all of which will be found clearly done in the *Universal History*. In reading the Book of *Leviticus*, it will be useful to attend to some connected scheme of the *Sacrifices*; such as is exhibited by Bishop Kidder, in his *Introduction to the Pentateuch*, and by Mr. Joseph Mede, in some of his Discourses. A more full and interesting interpretation of the *Prophecies* than can be expected from the Commentators, will be desirable, and for this purpose let Bishop Newton's *work* be taken. Between the study of the *Old Testament* and that of the *New*, should be read Prideaux's and Shuckford's *Connections*. With the *New Testament* should be taken some book relating to the *Harmony of the Gospels*, as McKnight's or Bishop Newcome's. Let the Student, before entering on the *Gospels*, read Dr. Campbell's *Introductory Dissertation*. Toward the close of the *Gospels* the subject of the *Resurrection* should be particularly attended to, for which purpose let there be taken either Mr. West on the subject, or Bishop Sherlock's *Trial of the Witnesses*.

After the Study of the Scriptures, let attention be given to *Ecclesiastical History*, so far as to the *Council of Nice*. This period is *distinctly* taken, from a desire that the *portion of History preceding it*, as well as the *opinions* then entertained, may be learned from *original writers*, which may be

considered as one of the best expedients for the guarding of the Student against many *errors of modern times*. The writers of that interval are not numerous or bulky. Eusebius is soon read through; and so are the Apostolic Fathers. Even the other writers are not voluminous, except Origen, the greater part of whose works may be passed over. The *Apostolic Fathers* may be read in Cotelerius' edition; but there are translations of most of them, by Archbishop Wake and the Rev. William Reeves. Cave's *Lives of the Apostles and Fathers* may be profitably read at this period.

This stage of the Student's progress seems the most proper for the *study* of the two questions of our Lord's *Divinity*, and of *Episcopacy*. The aspect of *early works* on these subjects, best enables us to ascertain in what shape they appear to the respective writers. And it is difficult to suppose, on the ground of what we know of human nature, that, during the first *three centuries*, either the *character* of CHRIST should have been conceived of as materially different from what had been the representation of it by the *first teachers* of our religion; or, that there should have been a material change of *Church Government*, without opposition to the innovation. For the *former* question, let the works of Bishop Bull and the Rev. Charles Leslie be taken, to which may well be added the late controversy between Bishop Horsley and Dr. Priestly; and for the *latter*, Mr. Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Archbishop Potter on *Church Government*, and Daubeny's *Guide to the Church*. As the Lord Chancellor King published a book on the *Discipline of the Primitive Church*, in which he has rested Episcopacy on insufficient grounds, unwarily admitted by many on his authority, let the Student read his book and the refutation of it in Mr. Slater's *Original Draft of the Primitive Church*.

After this, let the Student go on with the *History of the Fourth Century*, from Mosheim. But it will be of advantage to him to turn to Fleury's *History*, for the *epitomes* there given of the writings of the eminent men who abounded in *that century* and part of the *next*. Let him then return to Mosheim, and go on with that writer to the *Reformation*. Here let him pause and study, as the main hinges of *Popery*, its pretences to *supremacy* and *infallibility*, on which there will be found satisfactory matter in Mr. Chillingworth's *Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, and Dr. Barrow's *Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy*. Here, also, let

there be read Father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent*. Then let the Student resume Mosheim. But it will be best if, for a more minute knowledge of the *History of the Church of England* since the *Reformatoin*, he takes along with him Collier's *History*, a very able work, but in the reading of which some allowance must be made for peculiar prejudices. On coming, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the questions which arose between the *Divines* of the *Established Church* and the *Presbyterians*, then known by the name of *Puritans*, let recourse be again had to Mr. Hooker's work, and to the *London Cases*. Then let Mosheim be proceeded with to the end.

After these studies, and not before, let *Divinity* be read in a *systematic* method. Bishop Pearson's *Exposition of the Creed* may be considered as a small system, and, on account of the excellence of the work, is recommended; as also, Bishop Burnet's *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*. Then let a larger system be taken; suppose Stackhouse's *Body of Divinity*, with the addition of the following modern works: *Elements of Christian Theology*, by the present Bishop of Lincoln, and *The Scholar Armed*. That many works of this sort are not mentioned, is because we think their utility is principally confined to arrangement, and suppose that the knowledge they convey is to be obtained from the Scriptures and judicious commentators.

It seems necessary to this course of study to recommend the *Sermons* of some of the distinguished preachers who have so abounded in the Church of England for some ages past; and the only matter will be, from among many of the great name, to select a convenient number. And for this purpose we refer to the list at the end.

It seems not unnecessary to require attention to the *History of the Common Prayer*, the *grounds* on which the *different services* are constructed, and the *meaning* of the *Rubrics*. Perhaps a careful study of Dr. Wheatley, *On the Common Prayer*, and the late work of Mr. Reeves, will be sufficient.

Some books should be read on the *Duties of the Pastoral Office*; such as St. Chrysostom *On the Priesthood*, Bishop Burnet *On the Pastoral Care*, and Bishop Wilson's *Parochialia*. It is, however, to be remembered, that one reason for studying carefully the Book of Common Prayer, and its Rubrics, is, that by the help of these, in connection with what belongs in Scripture to the Ministerial character, sufficient information of its duties may be had.

A knowledge of the *Constitution* and the *Canons* should be held absolutely necessary. And it is to be hoped that they will, on this account, be soon published detached from the Journals.

To set down what Books shall be *essential*, no *Student* to be *ordained* without being *fully prepared to answer* on them, is more difficult. The lowest requisition is as follows:—Paley's *Evidences*; Mosheim, with a reference to Mr. Hooker, for the *Episcopacy*; Stackhouse's *Body of Divinity*; and Mr. Reeves, on the *Common Prayer*; the *Constitution and Canons of the Church*; allowing, in the *Study of the Scriptures*, a latitude of choice among approved *commentators*; it being understood, that if the Student cannot, on the grounds contained in some good commentary, *give an account* of the *different books*, and *explain* such *passages* as may be *proposed* to him, this is of itself a *disqualification*.

In the beginning it was intimated that the course to be recommended would be disproportioned to the means of some, and fall short of what would be within the compass of others. For the benefit of the latter we publish the following list of books, on the different branches of Ecclesiastical knowledge.

During the whole course of study, the Student will endeavor, by the grace of God, to cultivate his heart by attention to *devotional* and *practical* treatises; several of which will be mentioned in the general list that follows.

LIBRARY FOR A PARISH MINISTER.

Prefixed to "Elements of Christian Theology," published by the Right Rev. the present Bishop of Lincoln.

"The books mentioned are divided into four classes.

"The First, containing such as relate to the Exposition of the Old and New Testaments; the Second, such as serve to establish the Divine authority of the Scriptures; the Third, such as explain the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church, and the Duties of its Ministers; and the Fourth, Miscellaneous, including Sermons and Ecclesiastical History."

CLASS THE FIRST.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bible, with marginal references, 8vo. | Home's Scripture History of the Jews, 2 vols. 8vo. |
| Crutwell's Concordance of Parallels 4to. | Parkhurst's Greck Lexicon, 4to. |
| Butterworth's Concordance, 8vo. | Campbell's Translation of the Gospel's 2 vols 4to. |
| Patrick, Lowth, and Whitney, on the Old and New Testament, 6 vols. fol. | Marsh's Michaelis, 3 vols. 8vo. |
| Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols. 8vo. | Bowyer's Conjectures on the New Testament, 4to. |
| Pool's Synopsis, 5 vols. fol. | Macknight's Harmony, 4to. |
| Collier's Sacred Interpreter, 2 vols. 8vo. | Macknight ou the Epistles, 3 vols. 8vo. |
| Jenning's Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo. | Lowman on the Revelations, 8vo. |
| Lowman's Rationale of the Hebrew Ritual, 8vo. | Oliver's Scripture Lexicon, 8vo. |
| Gray's Key to the Old Testament, 8vo. | Macbean's Dictionary of the Bible, 8vo. |

CLASS THE SECOND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ, 2 vols. 8vo. | Leland's View of Deistical Writers, 2 vols. 8vo. |
| Clarke's Grotius, 8vo. | Butler's Analogy, 8vo. |
| Clarke's Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, 8vo. | Campbell on Miracles, 2 vols. 8vo. |
| Lardner's Works, 11 vols. 8vo. | Newton, on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 8vo. |
| Paley's Evidences, 2 vols. 8vo. | Kett's History the Interpreter of Prophecy, 3 vols. 12mo. |
| Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, 8vo. | Leland, on the Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. |
| Jenkins, on the Certainty and Reasonableness of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. | |
| Leland, on the Advantages and Necessity of Revelation, 2 vols. 8vo. | |

CLASS THE THIRD.

Burnet's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. fol.	Wilson's Parochialia, 12mo.
Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles, 8vo.	Wall, on Infant Baptism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Burnet's Pastoral Care, 8vo.	Secker, on the Catechism, 12mo.
Pearson, on the Creed, 2 vols. 8vo.	Secker's Charges, 8vo.
Nicholls on the Common Prayer, 8vo.	The Homilies, by Sir Adam Gordon, 8vo.
Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo.	Daubeny's Guide to the Church.
Shepherd on the Common Prayer, 8vo.	Daubeny's Appendix to ditto. 2 vols.

CLASS THE FOURTH.

Cudworth's Intellectual System, 2 vols. 4to.	Common-place Book to the Holy Bible, 4to.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, 3 vols. 8vo.	Barrow's Works, 3 vols. folio.
Bingham's Antiquities, 2 vols. folio.	Tillotson's Works, 3 vols. folio.
Broughton's Dictionary of all Religions, 2 vols. folio.	Clarke's Sermons, 8 vols. 8vo.
Shuckford's Connexion, 4 vols. 8vo.	Sherlock's Sermons, 5 vols. 8vo.
Prideaux's Connexion, 4 vols. 8vo.	Secker's Sermons, 9 vols. 8vo.
Echard's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols. 8vo.	Scott's Christian Life, 5 vols. 8vo.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols. 8vo.	Whole Duty of Man, 12mo.
Burns's Ecclesiastical Law, 4 vols. 8vo.	Scholar Armed, 2 vols. 8vo.
	Tracts by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12 vols. 12mo.

In addition to the preceding, may be recommended the following List of Sermons and Devotional and Practical Books.

Sermons by Bishop Pierce.	Rev. William Jones's [of Nayland] Works.
" by Bishop Wilson.	Nelson's Festivals and Feasts of the Church.
" by Bishop Horne.	Nelson's Practice of True Devotion.
" by Bishop Porteus.	" Christian Sacrifice.
" by Dr Jortin.	Bishop Taylor's Rules of Holy Living and Dying.
" by Dr. Brady.	Scougal's Life of God in the Soul of Man.
" by the late Right Reverend Bishop Seabury of this Church.	Dr. Sherlock, on Death.
" by the late Rev. Dr. Smith, of the same.	" on Judgment.
Bishop Gibson's Tracts.	" on a Future State.
Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms.	" on Providence.

By Order of the House of Bishops,
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., *Presiding Bishop.*

INDEX TO CANONS.

	PAGE.
THE CONSTITUTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,	1

CANONS OF 1832.

CANON I. Of the orders of Ministers in this Church,	7
II. Of the Election of Bishops, (repealed by Canon I. of 1835,)	7
III. Of the Certificates to be produced on the part of the Bishops Elect,	7
IV. Of Standing Committees,	9
V. Of the Consecration of Bishops during the Recess of the General Convention,	9
VI. Of Assistant Bishops,	10
VII. Of the performance of Episcopal duties in Vacant Dioceses, (repealed by Canon III., 1838,)	11
VIII. Of the age of those who are to be Ordained or Consecrated,	11
IX. Of Candidates for Orders, (repealed by Canon IV., 1838)	11
X. Of the conduct required in Candidates for Orders,	11
XI. Of Candidates for Orders who are Lay Readers, (repealed by Canon III., of 1856,)	11
XII. Of Candidates who may be refused Orders, (repealed by Canon III., of 1856,)	11
XIII. Of the Learning of those who are to be Ordained, (repealed by Canon V., of 1838,)	12
XIV. Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Deacon's Orders, (repealed by Canon V., of 1841,)	12
XV. Of the Testimonials to be produced on the part of those who are to be Ordained, (repealed by Canon IV., of 1856,)	12
XVI. Of Candidates coming from places within the United States in which the Constitution of this Church has not been acceded to, (repealed by Canon III., of 1856,)	12
XVII. Of Deacons, (repealed by Canon IV., of 1856,)	12
XVIII. Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Priest's Orders, (repealed by Canon V., of 1856,)	12
XIX. Of the Titles of those who are to be Ordained Priests, (Repealed by Canon V. of 1856,)	12
XX. Of the Times of Ordinations,	12
XXI. Of those who have Officiated as Ministers among other Denominations of Christians; and apply for Orders in this Church, (repealed by Canon. III., 1835,)	13

	PAGE.
CANON XXII. Of Clergymen Ordained for Foreign Parts, (repealed by Canon V., of 1856,).....	13
XXIII. Of Clergymen Ordained by Foreign Bishops, or by Bishops not in Communion with this Church, and desirous of Officiating or Settling in this Church, (repealed by Canon VI., 1841,).....	13
XXIV. Of Ministers Celebrating Divine Service in a Foreign Language,	13
XXV. Of Episcopal Visitations, (repealed by Canon IV. of 1850,).....	14
XXVI. Of the Duty of Ministers in regard to Episcopal Visitations,	14
XXVII. Of Episcopal Charges and Pastoral Letters,	15
XXVIII. Of Parochial Instruction,.....	15
XXIX. Of the Duty of Ministers to keep a Register,.....	15
XXX. Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches, (repealed by Canon XIV., of 1853,)	16
XXXI. Of the officiating of Ministers of this Church in the Churches, or within the Parochial Cures, of other Clergymen, (repealed by Canon IX., of 1853,)	16
XXXII. Of Episcopal Resignations, (repealed by Canon IV., 1844,)	16
XXXIII. Of the Dissolution of all Pastoral Connection between Ministers and their Congregations,	16
XXXIV. Of Differences between Ministers and their Congregations,.....	17
XXXV. Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another, (repealed by Canon IV., 1835,)	18
XXXVI. Of the Officiating of Persons not Ministers of this Church,.....	18
XXXVII. Of Offences for which Ministers shall be tried and punished,.....	18
XXXVIII. Of a Minister declaring that he will no longer be a Minister of this Church, (repealed by Canon V., 1850,)	19
XXXIX. Of Degradation from the Ministry, and of Publishing the Sentence thereof, (repealed by Canon II., 1847,)	19
XL. Of a Clergyman in any Diocese, chargeable with Misdemeanor in any other, (repealed by Canon VI., 1850,)	19
XLI. Of the Due Celebration of Sundays,.....	19
XLII. Of Crimes and Scandals to be Censured,.....	20
XLIII. Of a Congregation in any Diocese uniting with any other Diocese,.....	20
XLIV. Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Standard Bible of this Church,	21
XLV. Of the use of the Book of Common Prayer,	21
XLVI. Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c., (repealed by Canon VI., 1835,)	21

CANON	PAGE.
XLVII. Of Forms of Prayer or Thanksgiving for Extraordinary Occasions,	22
XLVIII. Of a List of Ministers of this Church,	22
XLIX. Of the Mode of calling Special Meetings of the General Convention,	23
L. Of the Mode of Transmitting Notice of all Matters submitted by the General Convention to the Consideration of the Diocesan Conventions,	23
LI. Of the Mode of securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time, (repealed by Canon VII., 1835,)	23
LII. Of the Alms and Contributions at the Holy Communion,	24
LIII. Of the Requisites of a Quorum,	24
LIV. Of Defraying Expenses of the General Convention, (repealed by Canon VIII., 1835,)	24
LV. Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, (repealed by Canon I., 1847,)	24
LVI. Repealing former Canons,	24

CANONS OF 1835.

CANON I. Of the Election of Bishops, (repealed by Canon I., 1838,)	25
II. Of Missionary Bishops, (repealed by Canon II., 1838,) .	25
III. Of those who have officiated, without Episcopal Ordination, as Ministers among other denominations of Christians, and apply for Orders in this Church, (repealed by Canon VII., 1838,)	25
IV. Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another, (repealed by Canon VII., 1841,)	25
V. Of Amenability and Citations,	25
VI. Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c., (repealed by Canon IX., 1838,)	26
VII. Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the state of the Church from time to time, (repealed by Canon VIII., 1841,)	26
VIII. Of Defraying Expenses of the General Convention, (repealed by Canon X., 1838,)	26

CANONS OF 1838.

CANON I. Of the Election of Bishops, (repealed by Canon II., 1844,)	27
II. Of Missionary Bishops, (repealed by Canon VIII., 1844,)	27
III. Of the performance of Episcopal Duties in Vacant Dioceses, (repealed by Canon IV., 1847,)	27
IV. Of Candidates for Orders, (repealed by Canon IX., 1841,)	27

CANON	PAGE.
V. Of the Learning of those who are to be Ordained, (repealed by Canon VI., 1853,)	27
VI. Of Candidates for Orders ineligible to the General Convention, (Repealed by Canon III., of 1856,)	27
VII. Concerning Candidates for Orders in this Church, who have been Ministers, Licentiates, or Students of Theology, among other Religious Denominations, (repealed by Canon III., of 1856,)	27
VIII. Of the Organizing of new Dioceses formed out of existing Dioceses,	27
IX. Of the mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c., (repealed by Canon VII., 1847,)	28
X. Of Defraying the Expenses of General Conventions, (repealed by Canon I., 1844,)	28
XI. Of Repealed Canons,	28

CANONS OF 1841.

CANON I. Of the Treasurer of the Convention,	29
II. Of a Clergyman Absenting himself from his Diocese	29
III. Of the Election of a Missionary Bishop to the Office of Diocesan Bishop, (repealed by Canon IX., of 1856,)	30
IV. Of the Trial of Bishops, (repealed by Canon III., 1844,)	30
V. Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Deacon's Orders, (repealed by Canon VIII., 1853,)	30
VI. Of Clergymen Ordained by Foreign Bishops in Communion with this Church, and desirous of officiating or Settling in this Church, (repealed by Canon IX., 1844,)	30
VII. Of Ministers Removing from one Diocese to another, (repealed by Canon V., 1844,)	30
VIII. Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church, from time to time, (repealed by Canon XII., 1853,)	30
IX. Of Candidates for Orders, (repealed by Canon VI., of 1847,)	30
X. Of Clergymen Ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church, and desirous of Officiating or Settling in this Church,	30

CANONS OF 1844.

CANON I. Of Expenses of General Conventions, (repealed by Canon XV., 1853,)	31
II. Of the Election of Bishops,	31
III. Of the Trial of a Bishop, (repealed by Canon XI., of 1856,)	32
IV. Of Episcopal Resignations, (repealed by Canon II., 1850,)	32
V. Of Ministers removing from one Diocese to another, (repealed by Canon VII., 1850,)	32

CANON	PAGE.
VI. Of a Discretion to be allowed in the Calling, Trial, and Examination of Deacons, in certain cases, (repealed by Canon V., 1847,)	32
VII. Of Foreign Missionary Bishops, (repealed by Canon I., 1850.)	33
VIII. Of Missionary Bishops within the United States, (repealed by Canon X., 1853,)	33
IX. Of Clergymen Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church,	33

CANONS OF 1847.

CANON I. Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary ..	34
II. Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.	35
III. Of the Penalty of Suspension,	35
IV. Of the Performance of Episcopial Duties in Vacant Dioceses, or in a Diocese, the Bishop of which is under disability,	35
V. Of a Discretion to be allowed in the Calling, Trial, and Examination of Deacons in certain cases, (repealed by Canon V., 1853,)	36
VI. Of Candidates for Orders, (repealed by Canon VII., 1853,)	36
VII. Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, &c.,	36

CANONS OF 1850.

CANON I. Of Foreign Missionary Bishops,	37
II. Of Episcopial Resignations,	39
III. Of the Election of a Provisional Bishop in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop is suspended without a precise limitation of time,	41
IV. Of Episcopial Visitations, (repealed by Canon II., of 1856,)	42
V. Of a Minister declaring that he will no longer be a Minister of this Church,	42
VI. Of a Clergyman in any Diocese or Missionary District chargeable with Misdemeanor in any other,	43
VII. Of Clerical Residence and Removal, (repealed by Canon VI., of 1856,)	44

CANONS OF 1853.

CANON I. Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by any Bishop, Priest, or Deacon,	45
II. Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by a Presbyter or Deacon,	45

CANON	PAGE.
III. Of Bishops absent from their Dioceses because of sickness or other sufficient reason,	45
IV. Of a Registrar of the General Convention,.....	46
V. Of the Ordination of Deacons, (repealed by Canon IV., of 1856,)	47
VI. Of the Learning of those who are to be Ordained Priests, (repealed by Canon V. of 1856,)	47
VII. Of Candidates for Orders, (repealed by Canon III., of 1856,).....	47
VIII. Of the Preparatory Exercises of a Candidate for Priest's Orders, (repealed by Canon V., of 1856,)	47
IX. Of the Officiating of Ministers of this Church, and of the formation of Parishes within the Parochial Cures of other Clergymen,	47
X. Of Missionary Bishops within the United States, (repealed by Canon X., of 1856,).....	49
XI. Of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.	49
XII. Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church from time to time,.....	50
XIII. Of the Removal of Communicants from one Parish to another.	52
XIV. Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches, (repealed by Canon VII., 1856,)	52
XV. Of the Expenses of General Conventions, (repealed by Canon VIII., 1856,).....	52

CANONS OF 1856.

CANON I. Of Episcopal Residence,	53
II. Of Episcopal Visitations,	53
III. Of Candidates for Orders,.....	54
IV. Of Deacons,.....	58
V. Of the Ordination of Priests,	62
VI. Of Clerical Residence and Removal,.....	66
VII. Of the Election and Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches,.....	68
VIII. Of the Expenses of General Conventions,.....	69
IX. Of the Election of a Missionary Bishop to the office of Diocesan Bishop,	69
X. Of Missionary Bishops within the United States,.....	70
XI. Of the Trial of a Bishop.....	72

TREASURER OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

HERMAN COPE.

Residence, City of Philadelphia: to whom all sums assessed on the Diocesan Conventions by § 5 of Canon I. of Title III., are to be sent, at or before any meeting of the General Convention.

SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF CLERICAL AND LAY DEPUTIES.

REV. M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D.D.

Residence, Philadelphia.

THE SECRETARY requests that copies of the Journals of each Diocesan Convention, together with such Episcopal Charges, Addresses, and Pastoral Letters as are issued in each Diocese, may be forwarded to him as soon as published. Duplicates of the same should be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, as required by Sections 3 and 4 of Canon XV. of Title I. A certified copy of the testimonials of Members appointed as Deputies to the next General Convention is also required to be forwarded to him as soon as may be practicable.

SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

REV. L. P. W. BALCH, D.D.

Residence, Newport, R. I.

THE next TRIENNIAL MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION will be holden in the City of New York, on the first Wednesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
(iii)

ORDER.

Of the Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

SECTION 1. A Secretary shall be chosen at every Convention, by ballot, by a majority of voters, after *viva voce* nominations. If but one person is nominated, the balloting shall be dispensed with. The Secretary shall continue in office until the meeting of the next Convention, and until his successor is chosen. He shall attend at the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Convention; shall receive the testimonials of those who shall there attend as members of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; shall record the names of those who present testimonials; and when such list is made, shall take the votes of those named in it for a President. The insertion, by the Secretary, in the list so made by him, of the name of any person who has presented a testimonial of his appointment as a Deputy, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of such person to a seat; but as soon as the House is duly organized, a Committee on Elections shall be appointed, to whom the testimonials of all those claiming to be members shall be referred.

The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the House; transcribe them with all Reports into a book provided for that purpose; preserve the Journal and Records of the House; deliver them to his successor, and perform such other duties as may be directed or assigned to him by the House. He may, with the approbation of the House, appoint an Assistant Secretary. If, during the recess of the General Convention, a vacancy should occur in the office of Secretary, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretary, if there be one; if not, or if the Assistant Secretary shall die or resign, a Secretary shall be appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Convention is to meet.

SECTION 2. In order to aid the Secretary in preparing the list specified in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the Journal of the Diocesan Convention, together with a certified copy of the testimonials of members aforesaid.